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B R I T I S H M U S E U M .

The READING ROOM will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, March 1, to WEDNESDAY, March 5 inclusive.
F. G. KENYON, Director and Principal Librarian.
British Museum, February, 1913.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
TUESDAY next (February 25), at 3 o'clock, Prof. H. L. TURNER,
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U N I V E R S I T Y O F L O N D O N .

A PUBLIC LECTURE on 'JUDICIAL RECORDS' will be delivered by the Right Hon. Sir J. EDWARD PEARCE, Q.C., D.C.L., at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1913, at 5 p.m. Admission free, without Ticket. F. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

Societies.

GENTLEMEN specially invited to join the CORRESPONDENCE SECTION of ROUNDABOUT CLUB B, 350, MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C. also Ladies. Social Gatherings on Wednesdays. Annual Subscription, £1. 10s. Inland; 10s. 6d. Abroad.

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M E C H A N T T A Y L O R S ' S C H O O L , E.C.

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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

In consequence of the election of Miss H. L. M. Pixel, B.Sc., to a Beit Memorial Fellowship, the DEMONSTRATORSHIP IN ZOOLOGY is VACANT, and a new appointment will shortly be made by the Committee of Management at the beginning of the Easter Term, 1913.

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The salary offered is £200 a year, rising to £250. Opportunity will be given for research.

Three printed or typed copies of applications, and of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent not later than WEDNESDAY, February 26, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

ETHEL T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

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ETHEL T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

G R E SHAM LECTURESHIP ON ASTRONOMY.

—A VACANCY having occurred in the Gresham Lectureship on Astronomy by the death of Mr. Sander, I am directed to give notice that candidates for the appointment must deliver applications in writing, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, to me before FEBRUARY 28 next.

The appointment is open to One Year only from the date of such appointment.

Personal canvassing will not be permitted.

Particulars of the duties of the office may be obtained from me.

By Order,
G. H. BLAKESLEY, Clerk to the Gresham Committee.

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J. T. RILEY, Secretary of Education.

Education Offices, Albion Street, Hull, February 10, 1913.

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A D M I N I S T R A T I V E C O U N T Y O F L O N D O N .

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Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with full particulars, from THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by MONDAY, March 3, 1913. Every communication must be marked "T.I." on the envelope.

Any award either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913.

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LITERATURE

The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift.
Edited by F. Elrington Ball. Vol. IV.
(Bell & Sons.)

THE NEW VOLUME of Dr. Ball's truly monumental edition of Swift's complete Correspondence includes about two hundred and thirty letters, written between January, 1728, and June, 1733, and brings the total number of letters so far published to well over nine hundred. Almost exactly half of the two hundred and thirty were written by Swift, and of the rest more than half were contributed by his old friends Gay, Pope, Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, and Lady Betty Germain; while the second Earl of Oxford, Lord Bathurst, Lady Suffolk, and Lord and Lady Masham still occasionally wrote. The correspondence with Gay and Pope, reinforced by the collaboration with Gay of "Prior's Kitty," the ever-charming and witty Duchess of Queensberry, and of Lord Bolingbroke with Pope, makes delightful reading, as every one knows, and it is very satisfactory to enjoy the pleasure of re-reading it in an ideal edition. The Knightley Chetwode letters are few but characteristic, and the correspondence between Chetwode and Peter Ludlow—given in an appendix—helps to define a personality which does not lack distinction. The elder Tom Sheridan enters the correspondence for the first time; and an ancient acquaintance, Winder, rises out of the dead past of thirty-three years before at Kilroot. A curious exchange of letters took place with Charles Wogan, who is familiar to other than historical students through the happy medium of Mr. Mason's novel 'Clementina.' The

gallant knight-errant, as Mrs. Pilkington tattles, sent the Dean "a green velvet bag in which was contained the adventures of Eugenius, as also an account of the courtship and marriage of the Chevalier to the Princess Sobiesky," and other singular manuscripts. Swift replying, after two months' delay, says (August 2nd, 1732):—

"I did not so much as untie the strings of the bag for five days after I received it, concluding it must come from some Irish friar in Spain filled with monastic speculations, of which I have seen some in my life; little expecting a history, a dedication, a poetical translation of the penitential Psalms, Latin poems, and the like, and all from a soldier. In these kingdoms you would be a most unfashionable military man, among troops where the least pretension to learning, or piety, or common morals, would endanger the owner to be cashiered. Although I have no great regard for your trade, from the judgement I make of those who profess it in these kingdoms, yet I cannot but highly esteem those gentlemen of Ireland, who, with all the disadvantages of being exiles and strangers, have been able to distinguish themselves by their valour and conduct in so many parts of Europe, which ought to make the English ashamed of the reproaches they cast on the ignorance, the dulness, and the want of courage, in the Irish natives; these defects, wherever they happen, arising only from the poverty and slavery they suffer from their inhuman neighbours, and the base corrupt spirits of too many of the chief gentry, &c."

This passage (first printed by Sheridan) is interesting as showing that Swift did sometimes show some admiration for the Irish Catholics, towards whom the extreme poverty and misery he noticed in his journeys about the country moved him with compassion. However little we may trust his judgment, whether upon history or current politics, he had his moments of toleration (except of Nonconformists), and we find him writing to Patty Blount in 1728:—

"My greatest happiness would be to have you and Mr. Pope condemned, during my life, to live in Ireland, he at the Deanery, and you, for reputation sake, just at next door; and I will give you eight dinners a week, and a whole half-dozen of pint bottles of good French wine at your lodgings, a thing you could never expect to arrive at, and every year a suit of fourteen-penny stuff that should not be worn out at the right side; and a chair costs but sixpence a job; and you shall have Catholicity as much as you please, and the Catholic Dean of St. Patrick's, as old again as I, for your confessor."

He must have been delighted with Wogan's reply to his letter, and with the gentleman of fortune's frank views on the propaganda. He can only repay Swift's courtesy, he writes, with some heads of the Saracens of Oran, the cutting off of which he greatly dislikes:—

"For, with all my spleen and vexation of spirit, I am the most moffensive person in the world in regard of religion. I would not shed one ounce of blood in anger or enmity, or wrong any man living of a cracked sixpence, to make all the world Catholics, yet I am as staunch a one myself as any Pope in the universe. I am all for the primitive church, in which people made proof of their religion only at their own expense. But I

laugh with great contempt at those who will force others to Heaven their way, in spite of charity."

Swift's toleration, however, did not extend to Catholic diet. He carried his own leg of mutton, Scott says, when he went to dine with Mr. Cusack; and when the joint was intercepted *en route* "by a near relation of an Irish judge," the Dean, in a great passion, rescued it, and bore it, half boiled, in triumph to his host's house.

Dr. Ball's annotation needs no further praise from us. It has established a reputation. Our ungrateful task is rather to see if there be any joints in his armour, but the chinks are scarcely perceptible. He errs, however, in representing (p. 195, note) Edward Tenison (not "Tennison"), Bishop of Ossory, as the nephew of the famous Archbishop of Canterbury; he was his first cousin twice removed. Dr. Ball does not trace any connexion between the Bishop of Ossory and the rich widow, Margaret "Tennison," who was the first wife of Dr. Delany, and brought him the substantial comfort of £1,600. a year. Her origin appears to be "wropt in myst'ry." Again, the note (pp. 344—5) on Sir William Fownes seems to give the impression that his "estate.... in the neighbourhood of the town of Wicklow" was, after "his grandson's" death, "united with that of the Tighe of Woodstock." It was really the other way about. Fownes owned the Woodstock estate, co. Kilkenny, which was united to that of the Tighe of Rossanagh, Wicklow, by the marriage of William Tighe to Fownes's daughter. Fownes held some land, but had, we believe, no house or demesne, in the county Wicklow. In the note (p. 24) it is stated that Swift's 'Answer' to Browne's 'Memorial' "imputed the misfortunes of the country to its inhabitants"; but as we read it Swift laid the blame chiefly on "a spirit of faction and oppression." Dr. Ball, we observe, accepts our correction of one of Dr. Birkbeck Hill's dates (*Athen.*, April 15, 1899, p. 460).

When we turned to the first Appendix, 'Stella and her History,' our curiosity met with a severe "snub."

"It is not my intention," says the editor, "to attempt to solve the insoluble, or to ask others to believe the incredible, but to relate the incidents which cannot be questioned in her history and to indicate their relation to the traditions which linger round her name."

The Appendix is, therefore, a laconic statement of facts, with references to the authorities. The principal discovery is that from 1703 Swift was giving Stella an allowance of 50*l.* a year. Her weekly accounts of food, wine, ale, &c., are interesting as showing how Swift had inspired her with his curious love of detail and small economies. The correspondence relating to the third volume of the 'Miscellanies,' which fills Appendix X., has bibliographical value. The illustrations include photographs of Swift's favourite resorts at Sir Arthur Acheson's place, Market Hill, now Goford Castle, of Woodbrooke, and Stella's cottage at Laracor.

The Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius.
Edited, with Introduction and Commentary, by George W. Mooney. (Longmans & Co.)

THE famous epic of Apollonius is one of those works of which the ancient reputation is unintelligible at the present day. Modern critics have mainly ignored it or spoken of it with contempt; the third book, indeed, was highly praised by so competent a judge as Landor, and has long had a certain vogue in France. But few have read the poem, fewer have admired it, and practically nobody has thought it worth the trouble of editing. It is truly extraordinary that no annotated edition of it had appeared in England since 1777. Signs are not wanting of a certain revival of interest in Apollonius just now, though we fear that the indisputable dullness and woodenness which prevails in the poem will prevent any revival from lasting long or spreading far. "Homer is enough for everybody," said the stingy patron of those days, and it is likely that his observation will remain true for all but a few "hellunes librorum epicorum." However that may be, we hail with gratitude Mr. Mooney's edition, which does much to fill a conspicuous gap and remove a reproach from English scholarship.

Brunck is the only really great scholar who has ever busied himself with Apollonius, and he was unacquainted with the two best MSS. Merkel, a man of more learning than judgment, revolutionized the text by basing it on the Medicean. This was an invaluable boon, but Merkel, like many other scholars, exaggerated the superiority of his favourite MS.; he even obscured the truth in not a few instances by altogether suppressing the readings of Brunck's MSS.; moreover, his is perhaps the very clumsiest edition of any author in existence. Mr. Mooney's *apparatus criticus* is clear and well constructed; he has put Merkel into decent order, and has restored the evidence which he had hidden from the eyes of men; in this matter he has made a great advance upon the Oxford recension, and his own is probably the best text yet printed. The notes contain a great deal of valuable information, and are written with good sense and judgment; they are, however, somewhat timid in several places where we should have liked to hear the editor's opinion more definitely pronounced. His equipment is not complete at all points: he does not know the meaning of *βούλντρον* at iii. 1342; he repeats the fable that Homer means "speaking with a mortal voice" when he calls Circe and Calypso *αὐδόγεσσα*; he has nothing to say of the wrong use of *ἐπιγράφω* at ii. 1170, or of the interesting questions that may be raised about the "single sandal" of Jason. But we may be thankful that the first commentary on Apollonius in our language leaves so little to be desired as this one.

The Introduction supplies all that the reader needs to know, though it appears to us to rate the poetical merits of Apollonius too high. Two appendixes

deal with the double recension of the poem and with the metre; in the latter Mr. Mooney strangely treats the digamma as if Apollonius knew something about it. So also to explain "the lengthening in ἀλκινός ἀλίης" by an "original σ in ἄλς" is a strange doctrine; even in Homer we should not dream of resorting to such a theory. We must not read the conclusions of modern philology into the Alexandrine period. But we may end more agreeably by recommending this book to all intending students of the 'Argonautica' as an extremely useful guide to a little-known region.

The Duab of Turkestan: a Physiographic Sketch and Account of some Travels.
By W. Rickmer Rickmers. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS book, a very solid record of exploration combined with much discussion of many scientific questions and amply illustrated, weighs nearly 4½ lb., and contains 580 pages imperial octavo, most of which bear testimony to the extensive experience of the author as an observer, and his wide range of reading in many languages. The country which is described in it lies between the rivers Amu or Oxus and Sir or Jaxartes, the former rising from the glaciers above the Pamirs, and the latter in the Thian Shan or Celestial Mountains. Both fall into the Sea of Aral, and within their enclosed space are the well-known cities Samarkand and Bokhara, watered by the river Zarafshān (gold-sprinkling), which rises in glaciers near the Macha pass and the western spurs of the Alai range. The enclosed land is termed by the author "the Duab of Turkestan" quite reasonably, though an Oriental would probably define it as the Amu-Sir Doab, just as in the Punjab the various Doabs are named from the rivers which bound them: thus the Bārī Doāb, or the land between the rivers Beās and Rāvī; the Rechna Doāb, between the Rāvī and Chenāb; and so on, *do* or *du* meaning two, and *āb* water, *doab* being therefore a shorter form of that blessed word Mesopotamia.

Mr. Rickmers has had much experience: he is familiar with the Alps, has visited the Caucasus and climbed Ararat, but his main attention has been given to the country described in the book under notice. He appears to have travelled there on several occasions, accompanied by his wife and various other persons, among whom Albrecht von Kraft and Mr. Douglas Carruthers may be mentioned. He deals (in some instances at considerable length) with the physical features of the country, its flora, fauna, and people, who are mainly Galchas (mountain Tajiks whom Olufsen regards as remnants of the oldest Iranian people), Tajiks, and Mongols or Turks. The Sarts, or ordinary natives of Bokhara, Samarkand, and Ferghana, are a mixture of the other races, speak Turk, and are held in some contempt by the Russians;

they are, in fact, all the inhabitants "who are not nomads, mountain tribes, foreigners or Jews."

Mr. Rickmers and his party, setting out from Bokhara, made a close inspection of the river Zarafshān and its valley. Several chapters are devoted to what he saw and to questions arising therefrom, such as desiccation, irrigation, agriculture, desert, steppe, and swamp; others treat of excursions to the hills, and lead to reflections more or less abstruse, but, so far as we can judge, generally correct, on geology, glaciation, erosion, avalanches, and mud rivers. These scientific discourses are lightened here and there by descriptions, as in chap. iv. of a shooting trip in December, 1907, to Makhan-kul; both would gain by condensation and plainer writing, but, everything considered, the reader should be satisfied, especially if he is proficient in the language of science.

In chap. xiii. a visit to Garm and the Mountains of Peter the Great is described, and we are told that the valley of Zarafshān was left on August 27th, but, as is often the case in books of travel, the year is omitted. That is the date of chief importance, in order that the movement of glaciers and other changes may be noted by future travellers. In this case, from p. 342, it would seem that 1906 was the year in question.

The Mazār at Gorif, of which there is a good illustration at p. 327, is, as the author correctly says, remarkably like many shrines in the Himalaya, and is similarly decorated with the horns of wild animals. Those shown in the plate are ibex, but any horn available is welcomed; they are generally got, not from native shikaris who for the most part would prefer to sell them, but are picked up by pilgrims, the animals having perished during winter. In spring and summer many such trophies are gathered.

Descending from the hills, the party got into more luxurious quarters, and received every attention from the inhabitants. The cultivated Bokhariot proved to be a polished gentleman, "and why should we cavil at the fact that it is the nature of all polish to be on the surface?" At Garm, the capital of Karategin, they had a splendid reception; it is only a village, but has a resident Beg. Thence the party (two men and two ladies) proceeded to the hills and climbed Mount Achik (19,000 ft.), without any disposition to mountain-sickness, concerning which the author remarks:—

"It may now be taken as proved that the atmosphere at 20,000 feet is, in itself, incapable of disturbing the condition of a normal individual in good training. There remains, however, the mystery of local influences, for it appears that mountain-sickness is more prevalent in the Andes of South America than anywhere else.... Mountain-nausea is a complicated ailment, inasmuch as a study of its symptoms entails a distinction between the absolute effect of diminished air-pressure and subjective causes such as fatigue or a lurking indigestion. Up to a certain height, varying with locality,

weather, difficulties, and individual disposition, rarefaction is only an unfavourable circumstance likely to aggravate little irregularities of the system, whereas above this level it must become the chief factor. . . . My opinion is that a high mountain, let us say of 25,000 feet, should be attacked as quickly as possible. Do not stay long in high camps, but make one long, last ascent, say from a sleeping-place at 18,000 feet. But to spend many days at 18,000 feet and above is very exhausting, and the idea of acclimatizing oneself by a prolonged sojourn at great altitude is now, I believe, given up by many climbers in favour of a surprise assault."

These views correspond closely with those recently expressed by Dr. de Filippi in his admirable account of the Duke of the Abruzzi's Karakoram expedition (*Athen.*, Dec. 7, 1912).

We cannot follow Mr. Rickmers through all his wanderings and experiences. They took him to the Oxus, supplied him with grapes at a halfpenny a pound and pheasants at a penny apiece, and brought him to the island of Urta-tugai, "a wilderness of swamp and jungle, full of waterfowl, pheasant, boar, deer, and tigers." Yet we have said enough to show that much careful observation has been made, and that its record must be of great value to future explorers and students. There are almost necessarily some slips in the work, for no book is without them, and they are mainly connected with the local languages, the transliteration of which is a vexed question. The author has taken unusual pains in respect to these languages, as reference to Appendix, pp. 535-9, will show, and for this he deserves ample recognition. Moreover, what may strike an Englishman as incorrect transliteration may very probably result from seeing the names on Russian or German maps. So in the text and Alphabetical Index Shakhriasiabs would seem to be what is known as Shahr-i-sabz (green city), the Shahar-i-sebbs of Olufsen; Mustagh (ice hill) is correctly spelt, but Mustagh-ātā (father of ice hills?) appears always as Mustagata. Conolly, not Konolly, p. 474, was the name of the distinguished officer and traveller who was killed at Bokhara in 1842. These are trivial matters, but may be worth consideration and correction should opportunity occur.

No part of the book has greater interest than that devoted to desiccation and incidentally to irrigation; for one professionally untrained in this branch of engineering both observations and deductions reflect great credit on the author. The Appendix, Bibliography, Subject Index, and Alphabetical Index attest the care with which the work has been prepared; but the maps, though carefully drawn and on tough paper, are scarcely on a large enough scale to be clear, at any rate for old eyes.

JOHNSON AND THE VICTORIANS.

WRITING with an excellent sense of style and point, Mr. Bailey in '*Dr. Johnson and his Circle*' has produced at once an agreeable and a just view of Johnson and Boswell. His selections from the great biography and other sources are representative, and he gives us an ample fund of that famous talk which may, as he says, be regarded as the best in the world. He rightly emphasizes, too, Johnson's attention to the social virtues. In his day there were not many Tory believers in Church and State who would have found pleasure in conversing with Bet Flint, who was a thief and worse; Wilkes the insurgent; and Savage, who had only the key of the street; as well as Burke and learned divines. In the first chapter, devoted to 'Johnson as a National Institution,' the reasons suggested for Johnson's pre-eminence are well exhibited so far as they go—the fundamental humanity and sense of the sage, his fearless sincerity and resolute avoidance of cant. All these counted for much, and besides them we are referred to "Johnson's public work for an explanation of the position he held."

But there is something else to be said about Johnson, and said emphatically. Look round the brilliant world of his contemporaries, and examine their lives and his. What is the conclusion? It is that Johnson was more master of himself than any of them except that splendid egotist Gibbon. He was a better man, a moralist who practised what he preached. He was never rich, but, as soon as he was able to establish his position, he never got into debt. Yet he was the most generous of men. For many years he deliberately abstained from wine, the social power of which he well knew; he would not allow swearing in his presence; and he was incapable of such sacrifices to decency and friendship as the men of his time made in order to be considered agreeable fellows.

Mr. Bailey perhaps overdoes his refutation of Macaulay's superficial view of Boswell, though we agree with every word of it. If he had reduced it, he might have found room to say more of the inmates of Johnson's house who contradict that common tale of men of letters—the story of the street angel and house devil. Johnson was angelic at home and abroad.

Mr. Bailey is wrong, we think, in suggesting that Johnson and Shakespeare are more quoted in the press than any one else. Our investigations on the point suggest that Dickens is first and the rest nowhere. The reason seems on reflection pretty clear: Dickens supplies the journalist with ready-made humour, which the public sees and knows at once. We doubt also if Johnson is "still for us the great scholar." He is the great master of life, which is sufficient.

Dr. Johnson and his Circle. By John Bailey. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate.)

The Victorian Age in Literature. By G. K. Chesterton. (Same Library and Publishers.)

His writing nowadays is not widely read, and we do not regret the comparatively small space devoted to it here. If it is ever to be revived, Sir Walter Raleigh's eloquent advocacy should, as Mr. Bailey hints, stand for much in the movement. We notice with pleasure a deserved tribute to Johnson's work on Shakespeare.

Of Johnsonese and its difference from the plain, concise talk Mr. Bailey does not attempt any explanation, except a suggestion that the heaviness was "born perhaps of the too obvious desire to instruct and improve." There is more in it than that, we think; but we do not propose to repeat what we have said already in these pages. Our view is substantially that of Jebb's paper on Johnson in his 'Essays and Addresses.' Johnson's style is closely related to his physical disabilities. When he was unusually moved, as in his prayers and some of his letters, he wrote plain, nervous English, and the clumsy parallelisms disappeared. Yet Johnsonese is not mere verbiage; it is full of meaning, as Mr. Bailey well points out. To say that Johnson held as strongly as anybody "the principle of *humani nihil*" is to speak aptly for an earlier generation, but we may fairly ask what the insurgent democracy for which the "Home University Library" is, we believe, designed will make of a truncated classical quotation.

Johnson and Boswell occupy most of the book. Pp. 230-52 are devoted to 'The Friends of Johnson,' surely rather a short allowance for so distinguished a circle. As a matter of fact, we find a bare summary, and we miss the needful explanation that Boswell was unfair to Goldsmith, and to other people who had earned his dislike.

The Bibliography is better than some of those we have seen in the series; but it ignores the two modern editions of Mrs. Thrale's reminiscences which are essential for a proper study of Johnson. Dr. Birkbeck Hill's invaluable and monumental edition of the 'Life' by Boswell is not within the reach of every purse, and it would have been well to give some of the best of the cheaper modern issues. Fanny Burney is also a useful witness, and it might have been added that the Johnsonian passages from her works were published last year by Prof. C. B. Brewster of Yale in a volume entitled 'Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney.' Boswell's 'Letters to Temple' were republished in 1908. Besides Leslie Stephen's study in the "English Men of Letters," his essay in the second volume of 'Hours in a Library' is noteworthy.

Mr. Bailey quotes Charlotte Brontë's outburst when somebody spoke of Johnson as clever, and her remark that "Johnson hadn't a spark of 'cleverality' in him." He goes on to say: "Whoever wants 'cleverality,' whoever wants what Mr. Shaw and Mr. Chesterton supply so brilliantly and abundantly to the present generation, had best leave Johnson alone." "Cleverality" is the distinguishing feature of Mr. Chesterton's survey of 'The Victorian Age in Literature,' which is at once

amazing and amusing. It is full of reckless exaggerations in which, after a brief display of modesty concerning his incompetence, the author suggests that anybody who does not see things as he does is a fool or an idiot. Mr. Chesterton's method of proceeding by schools and streams of thought rather than by dates and names is laudable, and we do not object to a political or ethical standpoint which largely ignores technique. But, when Mr. Chesterton explains that he also was born a Victorian and sympathizes not a little with the serious Victorian spirit, it seems necessary to add that he is not so Victorian as he thinks, while he is a representative of the up-to-date spirit of hurry and carelessness. The Victorians tidied up their minds before they delivered themselves to the public. We cannot conceive a Victorian thinking it worth while to preserve in print—in a short book, too, where space is of value—the statement that he had probably misquoted Tennyson, or misprints in names so evident that any one with a decent knowledge of literature could correct them. The editors of the "Home University Library"

wish to explain that this book is not put forward as an authoritative history of Victorian literature. It is a free and personal statement of views and impressions about the significance of Victorian literature made by Mr. Chesterton at the Editors' express invitation."

That is well; in a busy age like our own the choice for many men lies between reading a little book or reading nothing at all, and, if the little book is by a well-known author, it is likely to get a good hearing, especially if the said author has a free hand. Readers would, in fact, be disappointed if they missed a reference to the "shamefaced and rowdy" English people. But we feel inclined to ask the editors, as the instructors of the coming race of Englishmen which is eager for culture, if they really ought to pass such a distortion of English as that in the second sentence on p. 20. Any one can put it right, but its presence in the text suggests that it is not worth while to write decently, that the confusions of an active and brilliant brain need not be sorted out before they are put into the permanency of print. Does not the Library keep any "readers"?

Johnson's parallelisms always, as Mr. Bailey observes, mean something. Mr. Chesterton has been compared to Johnson, and has his independence and interest in life as it is lived, which is not life as conceived by academic philosophers or professional politicians. But Mr. Chesterton's parallelisms are largely infructuous; they seem to repeat words merely for the sake of their sound, as if they were jokes; and occasionally he fobs us off with a repetition which is idly rhetorical, and therefore irritating. These are, we suppose, the defects or advantages of a style now fixed beyond change, as is that sense of religion and gaiety in Mr. Chesterton which leads him to regard the agnostic as an utter fool, and the pessimist as unfit to be "a white man." This is not

an attitude typical of the best modern thought, but we must leave it as we find it, and seek to discover the merits of the author's survey.

Truth to tell, there are many excellent things, and we are glad that Mr. Chesterton has written this book, even if he could not correct it. He is illuminating on men so different as Hood, Macaulay, and Carlyle; he hits off Dickens as a reformer admirably; and he properly thwacks the Utilitarians for their dismal gospel. There is an ingenious and happy similitude concerning Ruskin's style, while his merits and weaknesses as a teacher are sharply distinguished:—

"In plain fact, Ruskin was seldom so sensible and logical (right or wrong) as when he was talking about economics. He constantly talked the most glorious nonsense about landscape and natural history, which it was his business to understand. Within his own limits, he talked the most cold common sense about political economy, which was no business of his at all."

Carlyle is credited with dangerous optimism rather than pessimism in his philosophy, and the first cry of the Imperialism of Mr. Kipling as well as the Socialism of Mr. Bernard Shaw. We learn that "Kipling also carries on from Carlyle the concentration on the purely Hebraic parts of the Bible," and later that he has "of the Victorian virtues, nothing." Mr. Chesterton is wrong: if there is one thing that emerges for the ordinary man from Carlyle's strange rhetoric and mysticism, it is the gospel of work, which Mr. Kipling has also clearly celebrated. But little that is good can come out of an Imperialist for Mr. Chesterton.

When he reaches the novelists, he emphasizes the remarkable achievements of women, and explains them by the fact that the modern novel is

"a hearty and exhaustive overhauling of that part of human existence which has always been the woman's province, or rather kingdom; the play of personalities in private, the real difference between Tommy and Joe. It is right that womanhood should specialise in individuals, and be praised for doing so; just as in the Middle Ages she specialised in dignity and was praised for doing so. People put the matter wrong when they say that the novel is a study of human nature. Human nature is a thing that even men can understand."

We quote the passage because it represents well Mr. Chesterton's matter and manner, though not the wildness of his comparisons. Thus he calls Ouida "a much more mad and unchristian Emily Brontë," and then on the next page he wins our gratitude by describing 'The Beleaguered City' as "literature in its highest sense."

On the whole, his insight exceeds his silliness, and, if the reader duly recognizes the limits of an established wit whose writing is bound to be novel and striking, he will learn more from Mr. Chesterton's little book than from a wilderness of safe abstracts.

The Bibliography could easily be improved; it should have been put into the hands of some expert in recent literature, and checked by other critical minds.

Joshua, an Annotated Hebrew Text. By the Rev. S. Friedeberg. With Introduction, Vocabulary, Geographical and Historical Glossary, and 3 Maps. (Heinemann.)

In his Preface Mr. Friedeberg draws attention to the fact that there is so far "no series dealing with the actual Hebrew, and explaining the grammatical and idiomatic difficulties and constructions in the manner in which the Greek and Latin Classics have been treated." The present work, which is put forward as the first instalment of a series of Annotated Hebrew Texts, would have had a better chance of complete approval if its author had more consistently limited his annotations to the "difficulties" of the text. Far too many of the notes deal with grammatical forms of so ordinary a kind that the learner's knowledge of them should have been assumed, in the same way as an elementary knowledge of Greek or Latin grammar is assumed in young students for whose use annotated classical texts are edited. Nor can we see any justification for including notes on ordinary lexical forms. Their proper place was clearly in the Vocabulary at the end, which is, indeed, useful enough as it stands.

Another objection we have to make relates to the style in which the Hebrew text appears in the edition. Why add to the difficulties of the young student by providing the text with the complicated system of accents? Even trained Hebraists of long standing may at times find it difficult to realize the exact shade of difference between the bearing of one accent and another, and the presence of all these signs must be nothing short of bewildering to persons grappling with the initial difficulties of the text itself. The right course would, we think, have been to mark only the Masoretic pause at the end of a verse and the principal halt within it, and to leave the rest for future study.

We have also noted some few inaccuracies and other defects, and the general conclusion we have reached is that Mr. Friedeberg has indeed provided a considerable amount of excellent material which cannot but be useful to students, but that the work as a whole is, in its present form, not sufficiently near the standard which one must set up for an annotated text intended, not only for the general use of learners, but also "to supply the needs of students preparing Hebrew for University Examinations." The latter will no doubt learn much from it, but what we wish to see is a real standard edition for University purposes.

A word of praise is due to Mr. Friedeberg for introducing notes from some of the greater Hebrew commentators of the text, for it is a mistake to neglect the valuable hints and sound exegetical remarks that are often to be found in the writings of a scholar like Abraham ibn Ezra or any of the other leading Jewish commentators of the Middle Ages.

Camp and Tramp in African Wilds. By E. Torday. (Seeley, Service & Co.)

MR. TORDAY spent some seven years in the Congo district, and portions of his book were written as far back as 1907, but were held back because of the controversy which raged on the methods of King Leopold's rule. He kept no diary, and has written from memory, but his pages make good and lively reading. He travelled over great stretches of country, and his map, though on too small a scale, is clear enough for us to follow his journeys.

He does not tell us what his occupation was, but only says that he held some official post in the Katanga, that he recruited labourers, had little work to do, and was able to devote his time to his hobbies of collecting birds, shooting big game, and travelling.

He appears to have been able to speak many of the native languages; and, although his book does not pretend to be a serious contribution to science, it contains a great many anthropological notes of interest. Some of his folk-lore stories are curious, and ought to appeal to the readers of *Notes and Queries*.

Mr. Torday became such a general favourite with the natives where he settled down that at one place, "when a fly fell into my soup, three black hands at once dived into my dish to rescue the intruder and save me from annoyance." He has, however, his own ideas of justice for black men, and, when he complains of the scarcity of magistrates, he says that, in a case which he describes, it would have been "by far the best thing if the European had strung the man up in the village and made an example of him." In another instance, if he had had the power, he would "have hung with the greatest pleasure, law or no law," a man who had done something he did not like. In spite of a few sentences of this kind, which in themselves are disagreeable, it is clear that he treated the blacks kindly, often acted as their doctor, always respected their customs and religions, and showed no sign of fear when they threatened to attack him. His excellent advice to Europeans travelling in Africa as to what they should do and what they should leave undone shows that he understands the native tribes well, and that the expressions quoted above must not be taken too seriously.

Cannibalism was very common in many districts he visited—indeed, an everyday occurrence—and was based, according to the author, simply on a sincere liking for human flesh. On one occasion he hints that his butcher sent him a human joint, which he returned. There is, in his opinion, only one way to abolish cannibalism; legislation is useless, but if some one in whom the natives have confidence were to give them a *kissi* (medicine) to prevent the eating of human flesh, the practice would at once die out.

One of his most interesting chapters is that on communal customs. At one

place "For a year after its birth a child must not be washed, and the father must abstain from his ablutions," while in another district "widows are painted red, and not allowed to plait their hair."

In Kolokoto the people appear to have good business instincts! Credit is recognized, not only from one market day to another, but also for longer periods; and the rate of interest amounts on an average to about 400 per cent per annum.

Mr. Torday thinks that the Katanga will in time become a white man's country; but he adds that the discovery of gold mines may retard its progress. His admirable photographs of the black people deserve the highest praise.

A RUBBER INFERNO.

THE consequences of unpunished crime are far-reaching. When the signatory Powers of the Berlin Act, trustees for the native races of the Congo, allowed Leopold II., their nominee, to turn the vast rubber forests of the Upper Congo into a hell of enslaved and tortured humanity, they gave direct encouragement to lesser evildoers in other rubber-producing lands. When the British Government, having, at the bidding of public opinion, challenged the royal rubber exploiter, hesitated in the face of his defiance, wrongdoing of a similar character elsewhere received an immense impetus. When the French Government, acting under the influence of the Leopoldian camarilla, divided the French Congo among forty-four financial syndicates, conceding to them proprietary rights over the rubber forests, the disease gained a further foothold. The Congo was the parent of the Putumayo. Rubber became for the inhabitants of the heat-belt an abiding curse; for European finance a corroding virus. Thus it came about that in 1905, when the accounts of the rubber atrocities of the Congo were filling the British press, and provoking debate after debate in the legislatures of Britain and of Belgium—at a time when no man claiming to be ordinarily informed could fail to have some appreciation of the need for caution before embarking in rubber exploitation—Julio César Arana, the Leopoldian pupil of the Putumayo, found no difficulty either in floating on the London market a company with 1,000,000 capital to work his "estates," or in persuading several Englishmen to associate themselves in his undertaking.

This book tells us the nature of that undertaking. It is full of horrors; and as one turns its pages, one is filled with amazement at the extraordinary analogy it bears to the story of the Congo: the same basic system—although as yet less perfected, and not bolstered up with treaties testifying to its philanthropic quintessence

—the same conceptions and methods. We find demands on native villages for so much rubber per month; sanguinary repressions in case of "revolt"—meaning attempted flight into the furthest recesses of the forest; agents paid on commission according to quantities forthcoming, and enforcing their demands by the lash, the rifle, torture, and mutilation; and the Company habitually providing rifles and ball-cartridge as recognized aids to "commerce." Then follows the inevitable sequel—disclosure and denial,

The writer of this book, an American engineer in humble circumstances, travelled through the Putumayo country, found his way to London, and denounced the Company's misdeeds. The Company denied, and sought—rightly or wrongly as to the facts—to discredit their accuser personally. The Peruvian Consul in London denied, in terms which might have been borrowed from the former effusions of Belgian Ministers. To make the analogy complete, the same British public servant, Sir Roger Casement—whose report on Congo maladministration created so profound an impression throughout the civilized world in 1904—produced in 1911 the startling report which confirmed the existence upon the Putumayo of a miniature Congo.

The rottenness of a civilization which tolerates these things is painfully evident. It breeds individuals who are prepared to run risks of divers kinds in exposing them, and a multitude which is moved by them when the facts are laid bare. But it seems neither able to prevent nor strong enough to punish collective and organized crime.

Something, however, needs to be said as to the extent and character of these and the Congo atrocities. In their repulsive particulars there is little to choose. But in their degree there is the widest difference in the world. In its prospectus published in December, 1908, the Peruvian-Amazon Company declared that there were 40,000 Indians within its sphere of operations. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that 30,000 of these Indians have been murdered, either directly or indirectly. But the victims of Leopoldism in the "Congo Free State" and in the French Congo are to be numbered by millions. For one company on the Putumayo there were half a dozen in the Congo Free State, each possessing powers of life and death over an infinitely more numerous and virile population than the 40,000 gentle, timid, Huitoto Indians; there was, too, the greatest company of them all, the "Crown domain," where King Leopold's officers, in the hunt for their royal master's rubber revenues, took the lead in ferocity. Heaven forbid that we should minimize the crimes of Putumayo, or allow those who are concerned in them to shirk their responsibilities, but let us keep some sense of proportion.

Sappho und Simonides: Untersuchungen über griechische Lyriker. Von Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff. (Berlin, Weidmann.)

ANY new work by this famous scholar is sure to excite the highest interest. He is always fresh and original, and we have to thank him for bringing together here some earlier essays, as well as his present views, on Greek lyric poetry. But his books are difficult reading for a foreigner, nay, even for a native, by reason of the many allusions with which he crams his pages. His opening sentence offers obscure reflections on a citation from a German poet. His commentaries on the Greek lyric poets are likewise often difficult; and then there are sometimes references to other scholars which offend the reader. He is no doubt more competent than any one else living to edit the texts of the lyric poets, but why should he speak of the current edition (Teubner) as beneath his criticism? There are other good Greek scholars in Germany, and in England also, who have a right to be heard.

If the present book is not a formal or complete edition of these fragments, it at least supplies a critical text of many of the best of them, often with a translation, and a masterly commentary. Not only Sappho and Simonides, but also Anacreon, Solon, many epigrams, and a few fragments of Pindar are discussed. The author starts with the suggestive remark that, after all is said about events and results, the personality of great men is the really important and interesting theme in studying history. This personality shows nowhere else so clearly as in personal poetry, wherein a great man chronicles his inmost experience. Thus the extant soliloquy of Solon is not a great poem, for Solon was not a poet, but a statesman, yet that so-called elegy gives us more insight than any inscription of facts or dates is likely to reveal. From this point of view the subjective or personal poets of the Greeks teach us far more than the epic or dramatic. Hesiod is the first living personality in Greek history. Next came Archilochus, but, alas! his fragments are so scanty as to reveal little more than their intensely personal character; and so on of the rest. Pindar, for example, of whom we have a great deal, has far less personality for us than Simonides, of whom we have very little. Theognis represents rather the feeling of a class than of an individual, and the same may be said of Tyrteus. He speaks the public spirit of Sparta rather than his own experience.

Of all these poets the most personal were those of the Lesbian school, to whom we may add the kindred Anacreon. Here we have the expression of personal emotions brought to the highest perfection, and hence the school has formed a model to Horace and kindred poets ever since. There seems to be no doubt that among them Sappho stood supreme. Little of her remains, but we still hope that the sands of Egypt may surrender more. In recent years a characteristic fragment

has been recovered from a parchment MS., which adds to, or rather confirms, our knowledge of her. For this and other reasons Prof. von Wilamowitz revives an old controversy concerning her moral character which might better have been left to sleep. For he dedicates his volume to the memory of F. G. Welcker, who took up the cudgels, nearly a century ago, for the personal character of this famous woman, against the pretty consistent opinion of antiquity that she was no better than she should be. This sort of scandal about great artists is frequent; it is generally exaggerated, and in any case is the voice of idle and malevolent curiosity. What does it matter now to the world whether Julius Caesar had a disgraceful youth, or Tiberius a disgraceful old age? But it is a common weakness, especially of the Germans, to contend that, if a man be great in one respect, he must be great in all. Because Demosthenes was certainly a great orator, and also a patriot, therefore he must be cleared of all charges of malversation of money. So Welcker took up the cause of Sappho, maintaining that she was a pure and noble woman, a wife, and a mother, indignant at a brother's social misconduct, and that she kept a school of young girls whom she trained in the graces of life as a preparation for an honourable married state.

This is the position of the author we are reviewing. He gives, indeed, a very ingenious history of the rise of the various scandals about her, while her poems ceased to be read. Not only did detractors make her a person of loose life; the fact that her love poems were concerned with her own sex led naturally to suspicions of graver aberrations, and so she became a person of evil reputation, instead of a pure and noble artist. We are ready to accept the Professor's vindication so far as these graver charges are concerned, though we cannot but remember cases where high artistic qualities have been combined with some odious vagaries. But on one point Sappho's poems supply clear evidence. Her genius consisted in exquisite descriptions of the power of Eros; for these she was famed even in her own day. Is it conceivable that in any Greek society, where the chastity of maidens was always esteemed of the highest importance, and most carefully guarded, respectable parents would have sent their young girls to be educated by such an artist, and not only from Lesbos, but also from other parts of Greece? We think the very statement of the question is conclusive. This was the attitude taken against Welcker by a scholar whom our author, in his usual lofty way, mentions but once as "an English *dilettante*." If that means that Welcker's opponent did not make his profession the teaching of Greek, it is quite true. Col. Mure of Caldwell was a Scotchman of fortune, educated at a German University, then living on his estate in Renfrewshire, and commanding a yeomanry regiment. But if he was a *dilettante* at soldiering, he was anything

but that as a Greek scholar. He travelled in Greece for his studies; he wrote the best History of Greek Literature known in his day (1850), in five volumes. It was left unfinished, owing to his death in 1860. He had a controversy with Grote about the credibility of early Greek history, and the diffusion of letters in old Sparta, to which Grote devoted an answer of forty unconvincing pages in his second volume.

When Mure comes to Sappho he controverts the views of Welcker at considerable length, not only with the deepest learning and most cogent logic, but (let us add) with the perfect courtesy of a great gentleman. He quotes every allusion of the ancients, and brings to bear his knowledge of the world as a travelled man of society. This kind of *dilettante* is indeed the pride of English scholarship. Gibbon was one, so was Grote, and so was Acton; so were Col. Martin Leake and Fynes Clinton. The only important document that recent years have added to Sappho's work is a fragment in which she speaks of a pupil going to Sardis, where she will shine as the moon among the lesser lights. Can we believe for one moment that this means a distinguished marriage for the girl? Is it not far more probable that it prophesies for her a position similar to that of Aspasia in the Athens of Pericles? But we have said enough on this topic.

We are told by the way, in a foot-note, that the 'Protagoras' is the earliest of all Plato's dialogues. Such a thesis requires far more than a note to establish it. If the Professor will turn to the analysis of that famous dialogue by one of the English *dilettanti* (Grote) he will find it fully discussed, and justly described as one of the most serious, direct, and finished of all the dialogues. As literature it certainly stands on a very high level. But no doubt Prof. von Wilamowitz will find many reasons for what will seem to most Platonists a mere paradox.

He does not profess to be a Latinist, yet no part of his book is more illuminating than the closing part, wherein he discusses the obligations of the Roman elegiac and lyric poets to their Greek masters. He strongly maintains the originality in spirit even of such poems as have directly copied the Greeks in form. Of Horace especially he is appreciative, and puts him in the highest place, as an original genius who would stand the test, even if all the Greek lyric poets were recovered. We have no space to enter upon any detailed account of his arguments. But when he remarks (again, by the way) that the 'Attis' of Catullus had for its model one of the *μέλη* of Callimachus, we wish he had told us how he discovered this. All scholars have long recognized that this famous poem was taken from some Hellenistic original, but they used all to wonder how this model had completely disappeared. It seems that they were not sufficiently learned; but it would have been a kindness to give them some details.

We have said more than enough to show how many fascinating questions are raised,

and how many bold solutions offered, by this remarkable book, and in differing from such an authority a reviewer feels like the unknown knight in 'Ivanhoe,' who touches the shield of the most redoubtable champion at the tournament. But criticism is worth nothing if it is not independent.

The New Freedom : a Call for the Emancipation of the Generous Energies of a People. By Woodrow Wilson. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS book suggests the question, Would such election addresses as these achieve their purpose in England? With regret we have to admit that we doubt it. They reveal a breadth and depth, an absence of party spirit as well as invective, which lift them far above the average of political oratory in this country. In his opening chapter Dr. Wilson tells us that until two years ago cynical despair reigned in New Jersey, as it does among so many Englishmen to-day:—

"Men said, 'We vote; we are offered the platform we want; we elect the men who stand on that platform, and we get absolutely nothing.' So they began to ask, 'What is the use of voting? We know that the machines of both parties are subsidized by the same persons, and therefore it is useless to turn in either direction.'"

Whether the account of the change which has come over New Jersey is too highly coloured by the optimism of its late Governor we cannot say, but of one thing we are abundantly sure, that regeneration must come by men who hold the opinions expressed in these addresses, and not only hold them, but even live up to them.

Why is it that, in an age when the tendency is to strip the New Testament of the supernatural, the very men who are most ready to agree to the process are moulding their lives more in accordance with the central figure of that Testament? Perhaps it is because the more human that figure becomes, the clearer it is to the more practical men of to-day that the driving force of great ideals is all-important.

From the President's second discourse we take the following passage, which conveys the fundamental idea, seldom faced, that secrecy is the opposing force to enlightenment:—

"We are going to climb the slow road until it reaches some upland where the air is fresher, where the whole talk of politicians is stilled, where men can look in each other's face and see that there is nothing to conceal, that all they have to talk about they are willing to talk about in the open, and talk about with each other: and whence, looking back over the road, we shall see at last that we have fulfilled our promise to mankind."

Again, on p. 112 we read:—

"Everybody knows that corruption thrives in secret places, and avoids public places, and we believe it a fair presumption that secrecy means impropriety."

Dr. Wilson seeks to transfer some of the sympathy usually lavished on the hard-working poor to the idle rich:—

"I remember speaking at a school not long ago where I understood that almost all the young men were the sons of very rich people, and I told them I looked upon them with a great deal of pity, because I said: 'Most of you fellows are doomed to obscurity. You will not do anything. You will never try to do anything, and with all the great tasks of the country waiting to be done, probably you are the very men who will decline to do them. Some man who has been "up against it," some man who has come out of the crowd, somebody who has had the whip of necessity laid on his back, will emerge out of the crowd, will show that he understands the crowd, understands the interests of the nation, united and not separated, and will stand up and lead us.'"

With regard to the author's views on Protective Tariffs we must confine ourselves to stating that he shows a very clear perception of the many evils of the system, though we find nothing to warrant us in suggesting that he would advocate Free Trade for the United States. In the discourse on 'Benevolence, or Justice' the following words should be acceptable to all who fear the Servile State:—

"History is strewn all along its course with the wrecks of governments that tried to be humane, tried to carry out humane programmes through the instrumentality of those who controlled the material fortunes of the rest of their fellow-citizens."

Our next quotation should be enlightening to many well-meaning reformers:—

"I am not afraid of a rascal. I am afraid of a strong man who is wrong, and whose wrong thinking can be impressed upon other persons by his own force of character and force of speech. If God had only arranged it that all the men who are wrong were rascals, we could put them out of business very easily, because they would give themselves away sooner or later; but God has made our task heavier than that—he has made some good men who think wrong. We cannot fight them because they are bad, but because they are wrong."

Rascality is, in fact, only less relative than right and wrong, and, like Mr. Dooley, one would not rejoice, but one might feel the better, for meeting an out-and-out blackguard for whom one could find no manner of excuse. There is always so much to be said for everybody: that is the worst of it; the old guides become discredited, and the new ones speak with far greater diffidence concerning the increasingly intricate path.

The coming President has given us a book full of underlying principles, and, if he is going to make it the work of his life to build on such foundations, then in truth the United States will have a great Statesman as a leader. The measure of his strength will be the measure of what he denies himself in the service of his people.

We trust the publishers will never again send us a book in which on every page the folio directly follows the last line. A more annoying typographical misplacement it would be hard to conceive.

Germany and its Evolution in Modern Times. By Henri Lichtenberger. Translated from the French by A. M. Ludovici. (Constable & Co.)

M. HENRI LICHTENBERGER is a "Maître de Conférences" at the Sorbonne, but we do not know if he is a Frenchman or a German. His style reminds us of a professor lecturing his pupils, and there are sentences about cause and effect which might have been taken from Dr. Pangloss. If he is a German, he certainly does not mind speaking out pretty frankly on the subject of modern German art.

His book contains much that is interesting. In the first chapter it is pointed out that the Prussian patriots in the early years of the nineteenth century set to work to raise their land from the dust, and that they persuaded their king to carry out from above a revolution such as the French people had accomplished from below. When we get to our own times we find little about the German navy, but M. Lichtenberger says that Germany "found herself dragged into building a fleet and becoming a maritime power." He thinks she has "founded a colonial empire" and is "one of the most resolutely 'expansive' nations of the modern world": statements that may be set against the complaint often heard in Germany that the English have prevented Germans from obtaining oversea possessions.

In a chapter on the Foundation of Unity the author discusses the question when Bismarck made up his mind to have war with France, and asks whether he only came to his decision in 1869, when he realized that Bavaria would not join the Confederation peacefully. He thinks war might have been avoided if France had known how to remain calm in the presence of the methods of her adversary. It seems incredible, but M. Lichtenberger writes as if he had never heard of the secret arrangements between France and Austria for war against Prussia; and we think he misses the very reason which made Bismarck force the pace and bring about war before Austria was in a position to take the field with her ally.

Our author will be accused of exaggeration when he says that in German public opinion France has ceased to be a formidable rival to Germany, and when he writes that "Germans regard her as definitely out-distanced, and incapable of ever again being in a position to reopen the struggle for supremacy with any chance of success." Many will also differ from him when he states that the alliances of France with Russia and ourselves "have not modified the situation in her favour." Of England he has a poor opinion, and says that she would like nothing better than to set Germany and France by the ears, as she did Japan and Russia; while he also suggests that, if France had on a recent occasion gone to war with Germany, we should have broken our engagements and left her in the lurch.

When he comes to the Home Policy of Germany, M. Lichtenberger asks whether the Emperor will be able to play his part much longer, and whether he can remain sovereign of the *whole* nation. His conclusion is that many Germans are becoming impatient; but, at the same time, he thinks that the royal power is not yet seriously menaced. He writes with care on Economic and Political Evolution. Under the latter heading he deals with the problem of German Liberty and Unity, the Idealistic struggle for Liberty and Unity, and the Foundation of German Unity. There are also chapters on Religious and Philosophic Thought, and on Art.

M. Lichtenberger may be studied with interest, but in reading him we have always a doubt as to when he wrote his book. Figures which show the commerce of Germany in 1905 are of no value now, especially when the argument concerns the rapid growth of trade. But all the statistics are stale, and this lack of freshness makes us wonder what the author means when he talks of the "last election," and other events where an exact date is needed.

The translation reads well, but it is to be regretted that sums of money are stated in thalers, marks, and dollars.

A History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century. By John Theodore Merz. Vol. III. (Blackwood & Sons.)

OUR notice of the first two volumes of this work, in our issue of April 16th, 1904, expressed "a lively expectation" that the author would be no less successful in describing the philosophy and religion of the nineteenth century than he was in his history of its science, with the comment that the task would be still more difficult than that which he had already performed. The volume now before us covers only half the first of the two remaining fields of thought, so it is yet too soon to confirm or revise our opinion with complete confidence, but at any rate the justice of the comment is abundantly proved. We do not mean to minimize the excellence of Mr. Merz's work. It has the same lucidity, the same power of compression as before. There are the same voluminous notes, opening up long vistas of erudition and relieving with matter of biographical and general interest the severity of the main narrative. It suffers mainly from its lack of unity and principle, a defect due to the inherent difficulties of the undertaking.

There is, first of all, the difficulty of writing contemporary history. The work was planned and partly executed within the limits of the very period it describes. The author's interest in his theme dates back, at any rate, to 1860. He must therefore be accounted one of those who live in the twentieth century, but think in the nineteenth. There is no general objection to this. Indeed, the merit of the book is characteristic of that age—the

merit of that "methodical, continuous, and exhaustive treatment" which the author ascribes to German philosophy and history. But this quality is not enough to give unity to a subject so diffuse in itself and still so near to us. We are only just beginning to feel that we have got the eighteenth century into a neat, digestible form, and the nineteenth offers as many and as irrepressible heads as any monster of fable.

Then there is a special obstacle which meets the historian of philosophy in this country, and perhaps accounts for the fact that we have no Zellers or Windelbands among our writers. The philosophical public, which consists mainly of actual philosophers, prefers the sprouts and offshoots of its private fancy, and suspects the historian of writing not philosophy, but about philosophy, or, worse still, about philosophers, and of having only the dregs of his mind left for thinking. We cannot share this view. A barren compilation is no good to any one, and a chronological miscellany of gossip is no better; but it does not take a field-marshall to describe a battle, and so long as a book is born, not made, we receive it with an open mind. Mr. Merz's work is not a piece of book-making: it obviously springs from an intense and personal need for the unification of thought.

This leads us to the third great difficulty, not of time or audience, but of subject. The nineteenth century is the scientific century, and in its science the current of thought is comparatively uniform and clear. The great hypotheses of Darwinism, and some other ideas of almost equal importance, suggest a ready grouping for the purpose of description. In philosophy there are no such landmarks. With the author's view that, "although the philosophical vocabulary has in the course of the nineteenth century enormously increased, it cannot be said that any novel central idea is to be met with," we cannot wholly agree. The discovery of the problem of values, occasioned, as Dr. Schiller thinks, by the rise of pessimism, is such an idea; but ethics is to be treated in the next volume, so we need not speak of it here. Next to it in importance comes the birth or rebirth of psychology, which is the subject of the admirable chapter entitled 'Of the Soul.' That the future of philosophy lies with psychology is the opinion of some eminent thinkers. Certainly the past did not; and, great as the progress of psychology has been, its specific influence came too late, and was too restricted, for it to serve as a vantage-point for the historian.

In spite of these difficulties the book remains a remarkable achievement. We know nothing of the kind in English so compendious and synoptic. Its judgments are everywhere solid and deliberate, without a sign of haste or partiality. Much remains to be done, but something has been done which will not easily be superseded.

The author has the most interesting part of his subject before him. Ethics and

aesthetics will occupy the next volume. Then there will remain only religious thought, in what the author calls its original sense—the great body of unmethodical, scattered, and fragmentary thought which lies buried in literature, poetry, and the arts, and which is more to the ordinary man than all the dissertations of professed philosophers.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES OR —?

The County School, Beckenham, Feb. 17, 1913.

OUR attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of February 8th, in which Mr. Ernest A. Baker makes, by innuendo, a charge of plagiarism against us as authors of 'A Guide to British Historical Fiction.' He is astonished to think that any one should have "hit upon a scheme" similar to that employed in his 'History in Fiction.' He may be still more astonished to learn that we were unaware of the existence of his book until our 'Guide' was almost ready for the press, and that the scheme we adopted was evolved from our needs as teachers of history. On seeing Mr. Baker's book, however, despite the already advanced stage which our work had reached, we considered the advisability of abandoning our project. But, on examining the work a little further, we realized that it did not serve the purpose which we had in mind, and its serious omissions, its frequently meagre annotations, its inexact "exact" dates, and its inaccurate Index induced us to continue with our task.

How preposterous the charge of plagiarism is will be obvious when we point out that of the six hundred odd books which appear in our 'Guide,' over 250 of them do not appear in Mr. Baker's book, and that of these a large proportion are books published before 1908 (for his omissions include such well-known historical novels as 'The Talisman,' 'Sir Nigel,' 'The Glen o' Weeping,' and many of the stories of Brereton, Strang, Hueffer, Debenham, &c.). It will be made still more obvious when we direct attention to the fact that, where he has given a scanty note or an alternative title only, we have given an adequate description, e.g., of the first 20 books which appear in our 'Guide,' 11 only appear—in different order—in Mr. Baker's book; to these 11 he has given 24 lines of description: to the same 11 we have given 101!

In regard to his suggestion of "borrowing" the names of publishers and prices from his handbook, we would point out that, where that information was not forthcoming from the volumes themselves, recourse was had to the most recent issue of 'The Publishers' Catalogue,' which we examined by the courtesy of Messrs. Harrap & Co.

The error of "Edol" for Eldol arose in this way. On the original manuscript "Eldol" was written; in the process of transcribing this was written "Edol" (?), and when doubt was expressed as to the correct rendering, in the absence of the original volume we referred to Mr. Baker's book, and confirmed ourselves in the inaccuracy.

Is Mr. Baker's letter the outcome of disappointment at the forestalling of his "new and enlarged edition," which he ingenuously announces as being "now in the press"? Has he ever read thoughtfully the parable of the "labourers in the vineyard," of whom he makes unctuous mention?

JOHN A. BUCKLEY.
W. TOM WILLIAMS.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

Bennett (W. H.) and Adeney (Walter F.), THE BIBLE AND CRITICISM. "The People's Books," 6d. net. **Jack**

After an introduction on 'Biblical Criticism' generally, the subject is considered in two parts, separate authors dealing with the Old and the New Testament respectively. Both critics are hampered by lack of space, and cannot go sufficiently into detail to establish their position satisfactorily. Dr. Bennett's conclusion is that, "according to an enlightened theology, inspiration does not guarantee detailed historical accuracy," so that the discrepancies which worried older apologists cease to be difficulties. We prefer his exposition to that of Dr. Adeney, who fills his pages with the views of various scholars.

Carpenter (J. Estlin), COMPARATIVE RELIGION, "Home University Library," 1/ net. **Williams & Norgate**

A study of the various great historical religions, showing that all of them embody certain features which are capable of comparison, and certain resemblances, some of which are deep-seated and spring from fundamental principles, while others are superficial, and probably accidental.

Harrison (Frederic), THE POSITIVE EVOLUTION OF RELIGION: ITS MORAL AND SOCIAL REACTION, 8/6 net. **Heinemann**

This book, which embodies Mr. Harrison's final thoughts on the general problem of religion, is rather disappointing. There is no rigorous philosophic examination of the foundations of religion, although the criticism of the moral and social efficacy of the various established religions is sound. Of the fourteen essays contained in the book all except the first four have appeared in *The Positivist Review*.

Sharpe (Rev. C. H.), CATHOLICISM AND LIFE, 4/6 net. **Longmans**

An attempt to show that the claims of Catholicism are justified and verified by the facts of human life. The book is an amplification and expansion of a series of articles which originally appeared in *The Treasury*. The author defines Catholicism as "a revelation of God dealing with humanity as a whole, meeting its fundamental and universal needs." He takes various Catholic doctrines and sacraments, and seeks to find for each its parallel in everyday life.

Tuckwell (Rev. W.), NUGGETS FROM THE BIBLE MINE, 5/- **Hodder & Stoughton**

The author of this book of sermons will be gratefully remembered by many for his 'Reminiscences of a Radical Parson.' Many of his nuggets in the present volume are of genuine gold. He possesses the gift of presenting a thought in lucid language, and then driving it home with forceful application. Sometimes he tells a simple tale and points a logical moral. His outlook is sound, and not infected with sentimentality. "Men seem to have lost the secret of living," he says, in speaking of the weariness of modern life; "they move as parts of a machine; consent, not will, the motive power; slave-drivers of themselves, their play is desperate and unbalanced like their work." The remedy he suggests is not to go out of the world, but to lead within it a self-governed, healthy life. The secret of happiness is service, he declares in another place, and Mr. Shaw in public debate the other day was emphasizing the same "Christian paradox."

Poetry.

Charm of Paris (The), AN ANTHOLOGY, compiled by Alfred H. Hyatt, 5/- net. **Chatto & Windus**

If an anthology such as this is to contain nothing in French, and if the native tributes are to be translated into English, then we must be content with a collection so delightful as that which Mr. Hyatt has made, for he has put together a great number of charming extracts and many fine poems, which all have some intimate association with the 'Charm of Paris.' But the boisterous pages of Henri Murger (to take only one instance) lose half their life and sparkle when they appear in our duller tongue; and French poetry naturally suffers even more than prose by the process of translation.

The book will please any one who has ever been to Paris; will satisfy the few who really know something of the past and present life of that city; and will interest even the reader who has to sit at home. We should have included a few verses of Browning's 'Apparent Failure'; and we would have made room for these words of Balzac: "Il n'y a qu'un Paris au monde, et c'est grand dommage qu'on ne puisse pas l'emmerer en mer!"

Kain (Saul), THE DAFFODIL MURDERER, 6d. net. **John Richmond**

This is a pointless and weak-kneed imitation of 'The Everlasting Mercy.' The only conclusion we obtain from its perusal is that it is easy to write worse than Mr. Masefield.

History and Biography.

Baldwin (Herbert F.), A WAR PHOTOGRAPHER IN THRACE, 5/- net. **Fisher Unwin**

Mr. Baldwin went out to the war as photographer for a London news agency, and he writes for what he calls the "new arm" of journalism rather than as an ordinary war correspondent. At Crécy or Agincourt the camera might have had a chance, but Mr. Baldwin thinks it impossible at the present day for any photographer to get near enough to take a view of actual fighting. So far as he knows, the only photographs of the Balkan War secured under fire were taken on the Montenegrin side, and he says that, even if he had been able to get up to the first line, his pictures would have had little value. With other war correspondents he was penned up at Chorlu, and he frankly says that he and his colleagues knew nothing of the fall of Kirk Kilise, and that the details which he gives have been "compiled from a variety of sources."

There is little in the book that is new or of value; but here and there the author has excellent accounts of what he saw. His description of the crush of the retreating soldiers on the bridge at Karishtiran is vivid, and his photograph of the men pouring over the bridge is perfect, as are other of his illustrations. Portions of the Turkish army, according to him, retired in good order; in other parts of the field there was wild panic; and in some places "cavalry patrols were rounding-up stragglers, beating and slashing them unmercifully with the small hide-whips they carried.... I hope I shall never again see wounded men lashed in the same brutal fashion to drive them back into the ranks, while able-bodied men with plenty of fight left in them are spared."

Mr. Baldwin went about the Chatalja lines, and supplies a report of the opinion of military experts. He agrees with other correspondents in the opinion that the positions cannot be regarded as impregnable, but thinks they can only be taken at enormous sacrifice, as the whole front was strongly

entrenched during the interval which the Bulgarians allowed their enemies. Mr. Baldwin also refers to the Krupp guns at Chatalja, and says that they outranged the heaviest artillery the Bulgarians were able to bring into play.

Colvin (Ian D.), CECIL JOHN RHODES, 1853-1902, "The People's Books," 6d. net. **Jack**

This little volume gives a vivid picture of the man who did so much to open the eyes of the public in this country to the possibilities of South Africa.

Edwards (J. Hugh), LIFE OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, with a Short History of the Welsh People, Vol. I. **Waverley Book Co.**

It was only last September that we noticed in these columns the first instalment of a Life of Mr. Lloyd George. The present volume appears to be the opening one of another extended biography of Mr. Lloyd George. We begin to wonder how many more doses of this sort the public is going to be asked to swallow before it cries "Enough!" Those readers, however, who are still engaged in wading through other "Lives" of this gentleman need not hurry to turn to the one under notice—that is to say, if their main object is to read about Mr. Lloyd George. For Mr. Edwards's biography begins with a short history of the Welsh people, which is interesting in itself and occupies practically the whole of the first volume. 'The Coming of David Lloyd George' is recorded on the very last page, in the words written by the proud father to a relative: "He is a sturdy, healthy little fellow, stronger and much more lively than his little sister. He has fine curly hair."

Friedländer (Ludwig), ROMAN LIFE AND MANNERS UNDER THE EARLY EMPIRE: Vol. IV., Appendixes and Notes by A. B. Gough, 10/- **Routledge**

It was a large and praiseworthy undertaking of the publishers to bring Friedländer's great work within the reach of English readers. It is completed by the Appendixes and notes he gave as *pièces justificatives* in his sixth edition. The Appendixes are far more than the name implies. They are in many cases very learned and able essays on interesting and difficult subjects. We can, for example, recommend that on the story of Amor and Psyche to the folklorists; those on the lotus and other plants to botanists; and that on the charioteers in the fashionable Roman horseraces to sportsmen. There are also discussions on subjects as widely different in dignity as amphitheatres and latrines, beast fights and the prices of statues; nor are there wanting articles on such terms as "Romantic" in modern Europe, and on the occurrence of more than Roman savagery in modern sports, especially among the Latin races. All these things make the first part of the volume interesting as an independent book.

The rest of it consists of brief notes and references, elucidating or corroborating the text. The fact that this is printed in earlier volumes is not a fault, but a merit in this edition. Numerous foot-notes fill up the page too much, and in our opinion disturb the reader from the even flow of his study. Putting such notes at the end of each volume requires constant turning over the pages to find them, when the student wants to see how the author establishes a new statement. If they are put, as in this case, in a separate volume, the reader of the text has this other volume open beside him, and can refer to it without trouble.

We can see at once from the printing of Greek, Latin, and German quotations that the work has been done by a sound scholar,

who has corrected the proofs carefully. But was this all he had to do? Surely such a work required, not only translating, but also editing, and, above all, such editing as might bring it fairly up to date. That would be no easy task. But something at least should have been done. Thus, for example, the Appendix on 'Roman Finds in the North' ignores all the precious discoveries of recent years both in England and in Scotland. A reference in brackets at the end of the article might have added at least some information. The work of Friedländer in his sixth edition does not seem to include any literature later than 1890. In the intervening years an enormous amount of research has been done, and in many instances the knowledge of that year is antiquated. Above all, there is no account taken of Pauly's monumental 'Encyclopædia,' of which the new edition has now reached the middle of H. and to which the editor should have referred at the close of any article rehandled there. Thus, on A. Gellius, Friedländer says there is no monograph worth mentioning. Now there is an excellent article in Pauly, which makes full use of Friedländer's work and a great deal more.

Fuller (Loie), *FIFTEEN YEARS OF A DANCER'S LIFE*, with an Introduction by Anatole France, 10/6 net. Jenkins

Miss Loie Fuller's dippings in the inkpot have caused her, she says, much incidental tribulation, but, thanks to the encouragement of M. Jules Claretie and the perseverance which is evidently characteristic of her, she has produced a volume which is artless in form (it was first published in French), but at least as much of a human document as the majority of such light memoirs, and entirely free from unpleasant tittle-tattle. The Preface by Anatole France speaks of her as possessing a "good mind and good heart, and a soul somewhat inclined to mysticism and philosophy." Her book discloses these and less exalted characteristics, but little or nothing is said of her relation to earlier and later exponents of the art of dancing, and no comparative estimate is offered of the value of the author's contribution to its revival. The public, however, is more interested in dancers than in dancing, and will not, perhaps, regret the omission.

Mawer (Allen), *THE VIKINGS*, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/- net. Cambridge University Press

An interesting little history of the Vikings, in which the author essays to show the part played by the Viking civilization in the history of Europe. The result of his investigations goes emphatically to prove that the right interpretation of the term "Viking" is very different from the one commonly adopted, which makes them little better than pirates.

Methodist Who's Who, 1913. C. H. Kelly

The fourth issue of this reference annual, which first made its appearance in 1910, has grown to nearly 300 pages, and contains, besides the actual 'Who's Who,' a good deal of information concerning the various branches of Methodism, with the names of the Presidents of the home Churches, the bishops of the Methodist churches in the United States, and secretaries and officers of various funds.

Monvel (Roger Boutet de), *EMINENT ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN IN PARIS*, translated by G. Herring, 12/6 net. Nutt

A Frenchman's view of Anglo-French relations during the nineteenth century, and the effects of British influence upon French society at that time, written with much shrewd observation. A number of

interesting personages, both men and women, fit through the pages of this somewhat bulky volume. The friendly invasion of France after Waterloo brought all kinds of notabilities in its train: Wellington himself, Sir Charles Stewart, Sir James Mackintosh, Lady Charlemont, and many others. During the years 1815 and 1816 the English were to be met with everywhere in Paris. Lady Morgan and Lady Blessington became familiar figures in Parisian society—both published books of their impressions of France—and M. de Monvel's account of these two ladies makes piquant reading. One of the most interesting chapters deals with Thackeray's sojourns in Paris, his first visit being in 1831. The author criticizes some of the novelist's aspersions on France and the French, and attributes them largely to his stolid British respectability. He has produced an absorbing book in its way, though it is over-long. We notice a number of illustrations, but there is no index.

Moorhouse (E. Hallam), *NELSON IN ENGLAND*, 10/6 net. Chapman & Hall

There have been a number of biographies of Nelson dealing with almost every aspect of his life except one. It is just that one, the domestic aspect, which the author sets herself the task of supplying. On the whole, she has succeeded in her undertaking, though she is necessarily hampered somewhat by the limitations of her subject. For her book is primarily intended to deal with the years Nelson spent in England; outside these she has little of novel interest to offer. But the record of the hero's quiet years, both as a boy at the country parsonage or at school, and later when he returned to Burnham Thorpe with his wife in 1788, is told with sympathy and freshness. It was well worth the telling, for it gives a new impression of a man who was, as it seemed, two men: "the one the true son of his good and gentle father, the other the Man of Destiny, on whom Genius had laid her awful hand."

Pease (Howard), *THE LORD WARDENS OF THE MARCHES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND*, 10/6 net. Constable

There are innumerable books about the Border, but hitherto no work has appeared setting forth the romantic story of "the laws of the Marches," the lawgivers, and the lawless, on its social or administrative side. This is the task which Mr. Pease set himself, and he has accomplished it successfully. The book, he says in his Preface, "was written on the only true principle, namely, to please the author"; and that is certainly better than writing a book as a task or a commission. Mr. Pease is imbued with the Border spirit, and the old days of feud and contention between England and Scotland are made to live again in his pages; while at the same time he presents the solid facts connected with the guarding of the Border, and expounds the difficulties—the treaties, truces, laws, and customs—incidental to the March administration. The first holder of the Warden's office he decides to have been Walter de Huntercombe, who was "Warden of the Marches towards Northumberland" from 1296 to 1298. The authenticity of the statutes alleged to have been drawn up by twelve Scots and twelve English knights in 1249 for keeping order on the Marches has been disputed by several authorities. Mr. Pease, like Dr. Neilson, favours their claim, on grounds which seem to us at least plausible. Many curious points crop up in the course of the history. Students of Border story may have been puzzled to discover precisely what a "land serjeant" was, or what "double and sawfey" indicates. Their doubts can

now be resolved. "Sawfey" has hitherto been defined as blackmail levied by Border raiders, or "protection money." Mr. Pease shows that in reality it means a fine or punishment, and is part of the code of the Border laws. Sir Robert Bowes, long a Warden, and "one of the most expert Borderers within memory," discusses the term fully in his report on the Borders in 1551, and sets forth its meaning clearly. Some admirable maps and a good Index complete a work of distinct value.

Perleman (S. M.), *THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN CHINA*. Mazin

This little book gives a general view of the history of the Jews in China, together with a study of the Jewish memorial stones and the lessons to be drawn from them.

Powell (E. Alexander), *THE LAST FRONTIER*, the White Man's War for Civilization in Africa, 10/6 net. Longmans

The advance of civilization has swept forward during the centuries, until "the unknown lands are almost all discovered, the work of the explorer and the pioneer is nearly finished." The last frontier to be won is Africa, "mysterious, opulent, alluring." The story of the conquest of this continent, and the part played by the various European nations, is traced in detail by the author, who was until recently connected with the American Consular Service in Egypt. He pays a tribute to the good work of the French in North Africa, which he expects to become a rich and prosperous dominion. In the chapter entitled 'The Land of Before-and-After,' he tells the history of the rescue and rehabilitation of the Nile country—the most convincing proof, he says, of England's genius as a colonizing nation. South Africa he describes as the country of big things—big pay, big prices, big opportunities, big obstacles, big resources, big rewards—and quotes the saying that "Fortune knocks at a man's door once in most countries, but in South Africa she knocks twice." The author's vivid style makes his book attractive, and there are a number of excellent photographs, together with a map.

Redway (G. W.), *WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO*, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

The story of Waterloo and the events that led up to it, with a detailed description of the battle.

Rhodes (James Ford), *LECTURES ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR*, 5/- net. Macmillan

These lectures were delivered before the University of Oxford last year. The lecturer is an authority on American history, and his study of a war which marks an important epoch in modern civilization is an admirable piece of work. The first lecture deals at length with the antecedents of the war, which, the author has no hesitation in asserting, was due to a single cause—slavery. The remaining two lectures deal with the progress of the war itself.

Skelton (Constance Oliver) and Bulloch (John Malcolm), *GORDONS UNDER ARMS*, a Biographical Muster Roll of Officers named Gordon in the Navies and Armies of Britain, Europe, America, and in the Jacobite Risings.

Aberdeen, New Spalding Club
The object of this volume is to supplement the genealogical investigation inaugurated by the New Spalding Club in 'The House of Gordon,' 1903, by exchanging the process of reckoning through descent for the Galtonian method of counting by achievement. Thus

many individual Gordons are here catalogued who had defied genealogical descent. Mr. J. M. Bulloch has written an exceedingly interesting Introduction of some fifty pages, summarizing the results in a way which will be appreciated by the general reader; but to Mrs. Skelton is entirely to be credited the stupendous task—extending over eight years, as we learn—of “making a muster” of the military and naval Gordons, so far-reaching as to treat them in all periods of history and under alien flags. The magnitude of such an undertaking can only be fully understood by those who know something of the details supporting the tradition that the shining ability of the Gordons came out in the art of war. Such phrases as “the gay Gordons” and “the Gordons had the guidin’ o’t” are here shown to have a solid sanction beyond that of attractive alliteration, for the list of naval and military Gordons extends to 2,116 persons. It must be remembered, too, that the Gordon have displayed an extraordinary energy in raising troops. One thinks at once of the Gordon Highlanders; but the regiment of to-day is only a unit in a long series which, apart from the unique achievement of “Chinese” Gordon, gives us a list of twenty-two companies raised by Gordons between 1632 and 1867. It is impossible in a brief notice to indicate the many and varied interests that emerge in the perusal of a work of this kind. The hero of Khartoum, of course, receives attention; and Mr. Bulloch reminds us of the early romance of Carlyle and Margaret Gordon. He is, however, mistaken in crediting Mr. R. Archibald with the discovery that the father of Carlyle’s first love (the alleged original of Blumine) was a Dr. Alexander Gordon, an Army surgeon. The present reviewer had some years before received that information from Newfoundland, of which Margaret Gordon’s husband, Sir Alexander Bannerman, was Governor for many years.

The elements of other romances will be found scattered about through these prosaic-looking pages by those who care to search for them. There are several coloured portraits of notable Gordons, and a full Index.

Willson (Beckles), QUEBEC: THE LAURENTIAN PROVINCE, 10/6 net. Constable

Perhaps the most important characteristic of this book on Quebec is the sympathetic and impartial examination of the relations of the English and French elements in the Province, or the Quebecers and Quebecois, as the author calls them. Such an attitude is welcome in view of the fact that in some quarters deliberate attempts are made to set one party against the other.

The agricultural and commercial possibilities of the province are well brought out, while its history and literature are treated fully and sympathetically.

Wilson (David Alec), THE TRUTH ABOUT CARLYLE, an Exposure of the Fundamental Fiction still Current, with a Preface by Sir James Crichton-Browne, 1/6 net. Alston Rivers

A volume intended as “an exposure of a fundamental fiction still current” with regard to Carlyle and his alleged “constitutional incapacity.” The author states that the writing of this book has been rendered necessary by the appearance, in *The English Review* for February, 1911, of an article by Mr. Frank Harris, entitled ‘Talks with Carlyle,’ reviving the fiction referred to, which had been thought dead. There is a terrible Preface by Sir James Crichton-Browne.

Sociology.

George (William R.) and Stowe (Lyman Beecher), CITIZENS MADE AND REMADE, an Interpretation of the Significance and Influence of George Junior Republics, 5/- net. Constable

This book may be described as an appendix to ‘The Junior Republic,’ by Mr. William R. George. Mr. Stowe, its principal author, is the Secretary of the National Association of Junior Republics, of which Mr. George is now Director.

These communities have developed mainly as the result of the endowment of groups of adolescent boys and girls with responsibilities and a sense of mutual interests—there is, in this respect, an obvious analogy with the Boy Scout movement. The powerful personality of the founder pulled the movement through the troublesome period of initial experimentation. A good deal of practical help was generally afforded until, with the lapse of time, the “Junior Republics” achieved their present extraordinary success. It is now over twenty years since Mr. George opened “a summer camp for the rejected of others”—and had a particularly bad time of it in consequence. About 1895, when his settlement at Freeville (New York) had been permanently established for some time, he gave up his virtual dictatorship, and the community became a democracy. The internal politics of the subsequent few years are amusing; on a minor scale all the difficulties of democratic government presented themselves, and had, somehow or other, to be overcome. There was an exciting struggle about “girl suffrage,” in which the maxim that taxation and representation should go together was once more vindicated. A peculiarly instructive incident was the capture of the government by a “ring,” which voted itself increased salaries, freely broke the laws relating to the consumption of beer and tobacco, and generally behaved in accordance with Tammany tradition. But the end was swift and sure. A dramatic *coup d'état* saw a provisional government appointed, which indicted the erstwhile “bosses” for corruption, and committed them wholesale to the Republic’s gaol.

The leading argument adduced in opposition to the “Junior Republics” is that, from many points of view, it is undesirable to invest the young with unnecessary responsibilities. The authors urge that in actual working neither precocity nor “domineering state officials” have been fostered; that the widened interests have been amply justified by the excellent results, both during and after the period of residence; and that, generally, an admirable training for democratic citizenship is provided.

The successes achieved by these communities are certainly remarkable, for they have reduced a heterogeneous mixture of nationalities and temperaments to a condition of sobriety and order, without legal or penal intervention. We hear that a “Republic” has recently been established in England, the results of which should be interesting.

Education.

Smith (Egerton), ESSAY-WRITING, RHETORIC, AND PROSODY, 2/- net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The first part of this primer is principally concerned with structure and arrangement; the second is occupied with definitions, and examples. The book is designed mainly for the use of Indian students, who should derive benefit from the critical examination of numerous passages from modern writers.

Gaelic.

Gu'n d' Thug i Spels do'n Armunn (SHE GAVE HER LOVE TO THE SOLDIER), by John MacCormick, edited by Malcolm MacFarlane, 1/- Stirling, Mackay

This “Gaelic novelette, the first of its kind,” deserves readers. Philology and patriotism should alike appeal to them. The style of the book is genuinely idiomatic, the mode of thought intensely national, and as a study of the Highland peasant’s point of view reminiscent of Erekmann-Chatrian French stories of the identical period. The plot is somewhat naive, and here we are reminded of Enoch Arden, Robin Gray, and the countless varieties of ‘The Comedy of Errors.’ To trace the personalities of “an dàra Iain” and “Iain eile,” Iain “of the free penny-land,” and the mysterious widow and child, will satisfy the unwinders of “pirns.” Lovers of local colour and tradition will like the humours of the New Year, and of the musical gathering (“ceile”) round the cottage fire in ordinary life, and will appreciate broad differences of character in the circle. Such are the weird contributions of Iain “the seer,” the wisdom of the schoolmaster and elder, and the sly inconsequence of the “half-baked” Duncan Aotrom, piper and purveyor of news. The warlike spirit breathes in the enthusiasm of the crowd of recruits which could then be depended on in every Highland district, though, as the real Iain saw, there might be, as at Inverkeithing, a case of “another for Hector” (a good touch, this, of *district* memory). Then we have the talk of the soldiers at Brussels, comparing notes on the beauties (and dialects) of their native glens; finally, the pain and triumph of Waterloo, and the sad news which drives brave Máiri laghaach to the midnight journey and burial of her lover’s letters. Hero, as throughout, wild nature is not “described,” but is the inevitable accompaniment of the moods of man.

Treoraidhe, An (THE LEADER), 3d. net; **An Comh-Threoraidhe (THE CO-LEADER), 6d. net;** **Companach na Cloinne (THE CHILDREN’S COMPANION), 6d. net.**

Stirling, Mackay

This series of reading-books is admirable for the gradation of words, the juxtaposition of different meanings represented by the same word (e.g., words of all work like *gab* and *cuir*, as “Gabh do bhrachan, a Choinich, air neo gabhaidh do mbàthair ort”), the rustic sights and sounds recalled and often charmingly illustrated in the text, and generally for its absence of pedantry. Old sources are not ignored. One is glad to see a reference in the first primer to the old marching song ‘Fhir a bhàta.’ In the next we get longer words and sentences and a number of proverbs, perhaps the most characteristic linguistic “asset” of the Gael. ‘The Children’s Companion’ is quite as good, and might well be a tourists’ companion. ‘Murrachan and Meanachan,’ and the doings of the wren, should suit children of all ages.

Uallas (Uilleam), Iain Knox, agus Rob Ruadh (WILLIAM WALLACE, JOHN KNOX, AND ROB ROY), by Lachlan MacLean, 1/- Stirling, Mackay

A typical trio are Wallace, the gallant Welshman of Strathclyde; Knox, the Lowland champion of the faith once known in Coll as “the religion of the yellow stiok”; and the graceless yet jovial freebooter who played so suspicious a part at Sheriffmuir. Altogether they are a team ill to draw with, having nothing in common but their manhood and a patriotism independent of race. None the less, they are

no bad subjects for childish contemplation. Their exploits, not too critically dealt with, are told with much vivacity. Rob Roy's attitude towards rents and landlords was quite in the modern spirit.

School-Books.

Burke, Speeches on America, edited by A. J. F. Collins, with an Introduction by F. J. C. Hearnshaw, 2/6 University Tutorial Press

Burke's two speeches on America afford excellent matter for study. Students of history will find the present edition very useful; it contains a clear exposition of the speeches themselves, with explanatory notes, and a good survey of the life and opinions of Burke.

Notman (N.), EXERCISES IN DICTATION AND COMPOSITION, 2/- Frowde

Teachers may safely adopt this compilation as one of the best of its kind. The material consists of extracts from good writers on a large variety of subjects, care having been exercised in selecting pieces both instructive and interesting. In addition, we find lists of common words that often give trouble in spelling, their more usual meanings being printed in the Vocabulary.

Literary Criticism.

Burns, Poems published in 1786, with an Introduction and Notes by M. S. Cleghorn, 3/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

In an age of reprints which are of small individual importance, here is one which will be an esteemed acquisition to the judicious reader, and of great use to the working student of our literature. The main body of the book is a virtual facsimile—in all the details of type, text, setting, and pagination—of that volume of 1786, entitled 'Poems chiefly in the Scottish Dialect,' which has made Kilmarnock respected in literary history and in auction-rooms ever since. Miss Cleghorn's aim has been to provide an adequate critical edition, with explanatory and textual notes. The criticism is mainly in the Introduction, in which a concise but well-proportioned summary of the poet's life is followed by a survey of the contents of the book. Here she brings out the interesting point that the two great powers which one instantly thinks of as most characteristic of Burns—his Satire and his Song—are hardly at all in evidence in his first book, which yet was strong enough without them to win for him an immediate and final fame. The notes at the end are sufficient, but mainly glossarial. A few of this kind strike us as unnecessary, or otherwise questionable. "Haunchee" is hardly a congenial rendering of "hurdies," though it fits the passage in the 'Two Dogs' well enough; but why offer it also as an alternative to the familiar English monosyllable which Burns uses a few lines lower down? This is unworthy of Miss Cleghorn, who, for the rest, displays the strenuous rectitude of the true editor of a classic.

Masson (Rosaline), WORDSWORTH, "The People's Books." 6d. net. Jack

An adequate little account of the poet, his life and works, by an evident admirer.

Moore (George), IMPRESSIONS AND OPINIONS, New Edition, 6d. net. Werner Laurie

Mr. George Moore has, if anything, added to the excessively opinionated character of these essays by the manner of their republication, for the new Preface screams in elation at the reissue of the book. The review of 'Le Rêve' has been omitted to make room for an 'Impression' of its author. We are introduced to Zola, but

Mr. Moore's extraordinary knack of de-individualizing his living subjects makes his "master" speak in precisely those accents he elsewhere attributes to Mr. W. B. Yeats and A. E. The chapter 'Art for the Villa' has been deleted; a paragraph has been preserved, however, and expanded into several pages, "written, we admit it, in our later style"; and a different poem has been selected to illustrate Laforgue.

Fiction.

Adams (Joseph), UNCONVENTIONAL MOLLY, 6/- Methuen

A story as pleasant and varied as is its Irish setting.

Arnold (Mrs. J. O.), REQUITAL, 6/- Methuen

Though mechanical in places, this novel does not lack originality; but some of the minor characters are too slight, and the subsidiary plot has an air of being tacked on to the main story.

Bentley (E. C.), TRENT'S LAST CASE, 2/- net. Nelson

An excellently written detective story.

Bower (Marian), SKIPPER ANNE, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton

Here a French nobleman, to save his head, enters Napoleon's secret service, and is sent as a refugee to English relatives at Hull, to spy upon the enemies of the Republic. The plot gives Miss Bower excellent opportunities for showing her skill in ingenious and exciting narrative. There is love-making, too, and a well-kept secret which should pleasantly mystify the reader.

Cripps (Arthur Shearly), BAY-TREE COUNTRY, a Story of Mashonaland, 1/- net. Oxford, B. H. Blackwell ; London, Simpkin & Marshall

This little story possesses no startling merit in itself, but it is interesting for the glimpses which it affords of Mashonaland and the conditions of a settler's life in that country.

Darter (Adrian), FOR THE LOVE OF GYPSY. Murray & Evans

A mild story, written in a rather disjointed style, of South Africa before the outbreak of war. There is, however, plenty of fighting of a sanguinary nature.

Deeping (Warwick), THE RETURN OF THE PETTICOAT, 1/- net. Cassell

Revised edition.

Douglas (O.), OLIVIA IN INDIA, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton

A series of letters sent home from India which, beyond a certain liveliness, have little to recommend them.

Gaunt (Mary), EVERY MAN'S DESIRE, 6/- Werner Laurie

As a pen-painter of West Africa the author has few equals. Many a scene—the native clearing in the awe-inspiring forest, and the lone white woman there, the judgment of the Commissioner on a chicken-stealer with all the comic ceremonial pertaining thereto—read once, remains indelible on the memory. The estrangement of mismatched couples has been described before with equal, if not greater force. This apparently central theme is subsidiary to the reproduction, for the public at home, of a land still mysterious and fascinating, which Mrs. Gaunt does with rare power.

Goes (Betty van der), A NECESSITY OF LIFE, AND OTHER STORIES, 6/- Macmillan

Of the twelve stories in this book nearly all centre round the eternal question of love. The author, however, brings a certain freshness into these studies which raises them above the modern and ephemeral love-story. She shows a sense of humour, too, as well as a good knowledge of human nature.

Harnett (St. Clair), THE CHAIN OF OB, 6/- Melrose

The Chain of Ob, a birthmark indicating psychic powers, belongs to the narrator. When his friend suddenly inherits an historic house full of pictures and furniture of the period of James II., he explores the place with him, and finds his powers of vision so strong that, asleep in a haunted room, he can re-create a scene in the house at the time of Monmouth's rising, and meet, embrace, and fall in love with the pretty girl whose picture faces his bed, and who is deeply versed in witchcraft. She, it is suggested, calls him up from the future by her unholy rites. She turns up again at the end of the story, after being interrupted by a totally different narrative of modern love, cattish women, and marital difficulties which comes out of the tapestry of the room. This second story is effective, but the change of period is disconcerting, and we do not think the framework of the author's narrative or his indications and explanations of its visionary phenomena, a success. His style is uneven, but at its best vigorous and effective.

Hodder & Stoughton's Sevenpenny Library:
THE MYSTERY OF CLOOMBER, by A. Conan Doyle ; and SUSANNAH AND ONE OTHER, by E. Marie Albaresi.

Hornung (E. W.), WITCHING HILL, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton

The creator of Raffles has turned his attention here to a blending of the Sherlock Holmes type of story and the supernatural. We cannot pronounce the result effective; for we read the tales through without a thrill or even a shiver, and could seldom agree with Gillon—who tells the yarns after the manner of Dr. Watson—in his praise of the astuteness of his friend Uvo Delavoye. One or two of Mr. Hornung's topics have already been done to death—notably, that of the ring with a maleficent influence on its wearer.

Lusk (Lewis), SUSSEX IRON, 6/- Ouseley

Though it lacks cohesion and vitality, this romance of rural England in the Tudor period is not without a certain historical interest. The descriptions of a primitive Sussex village and iron foundry are well done. The story concerns itself with the misfortunes of an Italian lad who is driven into outlawry, mainly as the result of ignorance and superstition on the part of his neighbours. After many vicissitudes he dies fighting against the Spanish Armada, animated by a desire to avenge the death of his former patron, a Sussex ironmaster who was burnt at Lewes in the reign of Queen Mary. The author meanders through many pages of contemporary dialect, in which references to Suffragettes and Boy Scouts produce an incongruous effect, and his style is uneven.

Machray (Robert), HER SECRET LIFE, 6/- F. V. White

An English girl, who was a governess in Germany, is tempted by a large sum of money to act as a spy in England and send secret news to Germany. She finds her position impossible, and the result is a tale of mystery and murder. The author tells it in an easy, straightforward way, and provides an honest love-affair to relieve the tension.

Macnamara (Rachel Swete), THE FRINGE OF THE DESERT, 6/- Herbert Jenkins

A young girl, whose parents have long lived apart, and who has seen neither of them since her infancy, is hidden in her one-and-twentieth year to stay with each in turn, that she may choose between them. She goes first to her mother, a disappointed woman who has found philosophy in dogs

and cigarettes and outdoor games, and of whom the author gives a sympathetic portrait. Then she goes out to Egypt for the visit to her father, when lo ! she whom we had taken for the heroine retires from that position in favour of one Hesper Marlowe, her cabin companion on board ship. Her father, weak, but brilliant and impulsive, falls in love with Hesper, who, owing to his daughter's reticence, supposes him to be a widower. This love-affair would seem to be the real objective of the book, in which case it is ill-constructed. The characterization is, however, good, the language often eloquent, and the tragic ending undoubtedly effective.

Marriott (Charles), THE CATFISH, 6/-

Hurst & Blackett

"At one time the North Sea fishermen brought their cod to market in tanks in the holds of their vessels. In the tanks the cod lived at ease, with the result that they came to market slack, flabby and limp. Some genius among fishermen introduced one catfish into each of his tanks, and found that his cod came to market firm, brisk and whole-some."

The Catfish who gives the title to the present work, though she fails to accomplish completely her mission, well deserved to furnish the apt title to this excellent life-study. The central figure is that of a boy to whom the world of imagination is more real than mundane affairs, and who grows to manhood realizing his want of sympathy with orthodoxy, yet, by reason of his failure to grip any guiding principle or life-work, is only saved from degenerating into a "slacker" by the presence of a catfish. Besides being interested in an excellent story, many readers will, unconsciously perhaps, come to realize some of life's ways which must be made straight before the unrest which embitters the world can be eased. Every character is vividly delineated.

Noble (Edward), LIFTED CURTAINS, 6/-

Constable

Six of these stories have appeared in various magazines, and of the remaining four 'Their Obvious Duty,' a humorous sea story told with admirable raciness, is perhaps the best.

Others (The) and She, by "Him," 6/-

Ouseley

The story is told by a gifted and elegant young Hungarian who gets a Government post. But he has two weaknesses, women and gambling, and after a liaison and a change of political parties which makes his post insupportable, he departs for America. There he has his ups and downs, and at the end of his second year in New York meets a girl who is ugly, selfish, awkward, and thoroughly degenerate, and marries her for her money. He then starts another liaison with the wife of an English Philistine, who is well hit off. The rest of the story must be left to the reader. It is curious as almost entirely lacking in dialogue, and somewhat unpleasant alike in its raptures and its cynicisms. But there can be no question about the ability and observation of the writer.

Pemberton (Max), WHITE MOTLEY, 6/-

Cassell

Mr. Pemberton is nothing if not up to date, and in his latest story he treats us to an aeroplane journey over Mont Blanc. Using Switzerland in the season of winter sports as his background, he constructs a lively plot, in which an English aviator, an unscrupulous baronet, and a lady known as the "little widow" play the leading parts, and the baronet, naturally, gets the worst of it.

Phillpotts (Eden), WIDECOMBE FAIR, 6/-

John Murray

Mr. Phillpotts has crowned his Dartmoor stories with a book which is strong in beauty and sympathy. He hints at technical difficulties which confronted him in the presentation of a village at one stroke ; but, whatever literary scaffolding this rural comedy may have needed during the twenty years of its building-up, scarcely a trace of it remains. It is a work which has no beginning and no ending ; its harmonies lead to no perfect close, its discords remain unresolved. Before the reader, suspended as it were over Widecombe Fair, rise the mingled laughter and tears, the sordid and the glorious tones of life, as realized by an artist steeped in the study of country life and character.

Silberrad (Una L.), KEREN OF LOWBOLE, 6/-

Constable

Miss Silberrad's heroine is the daughter of an Egyptian witch and a descendant of the famous Dr. Dee, Queen Elizabeth's astrologer, so that we were not unprepared for a blood-curdling story. The author, however, is not over-lavish with her horrors ; it may, indeed, be urged against her that she kindles expectations which she does not fully satisfy. But it would be ungracious to carp at a pleasant story which, though by no means free from faults, is gracefully written and never uninteresting.

Simpson (Violet A.), THE BEACON-WATCHERS, 6/-

Chapman & Hall

Sara, the heroine, is the daughter of a rich, well-educated man who forged his father's name. He is in prison for five years when the story begins ; then he is out on ticket-of-leave, and Sara's mother goes away with him to Australia, leaving the young girl to the care of her grandfather. We follow her career through school to marriage, which at first brings misery. But her second choice of an old playmate promises well. The story is lively and well written.

Smedley (Constance), NEW WINE AND OLD BOTTLES, 6/-

Fisher Unwin

The author shows us a sleepy old town in the Cotswolds suddenly awakened by the coming of a lively and unconventional lady, who proceeds to organize a pageant and captivate the hearts of the entire population. The story is told with light-hearted humour, and the picture drawn of country society, both in superior and in shopkeeping circles, is amusing.

Syrett (Netta), STORIES FROM MEDIEVAL ROMANCE, 2/-

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Miss Syrett has achieved considerable success in her task of remodelling these mediæval stories and presenting them in modern guise. The stories themselves are romantic, and they have lost little of their romance in the retelling. Each is introduced by a note giving an account of its origin, and the form in which it was first written.

Tinseau (Léon de), DUC ROLLON, 6/-

Harper

This romance of the year 2000 is decidedly disappointing. We are to suppose that Europe has been destroyed by Syndicalism, and that France is covered by huge forests, wherein dwell the marauding saboteurs. The United States of America has become a monarchy, and Canada a republic. The author has not that inventive power which makes Mr. Wells's Utopias so real, and his sociology is weak.

Tracey (Louis), NO OTHER WAY, 6/-

Ward & Lock

A surprising detective story with a double equipment of mystery and sleuth-hound, but containing neither murder nor arrest. There is a generous distribution of sensations and complications, but the elimination of what are commonly regarded as essentials gives emphasis to the circumstance that, roughly, nobody is ever suspected of having committed anything. The story is weakened, moreover, by an over-use of coincidences.

Van Dyke (Henry), THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY, a Book of Romance and some Half-Told Tales, 6/-

Harper

A book of short stories, which might be called "uplift" stories in the United States. The first, 'The Wedding Ring,' and the last, 'The Mansion,' are excellent in style and study of character, while in others there is much to praise. The 'Half-Told Tales' are allegories—some attractive, some sombre, but all alike touched with poetic feeling.

Yver (Colette), A KING'S CALLING, translated by Hugh M. Miller, 2/- net.

Nelson

A romance dealing with Court life in Lithuania, which introduces Socialism and bureaucracy with more effect than usual.

General.

Dicey (A. V.), A FOOL'S PARADISE, being a Constitutionalist's Criticism on the Home Rule Bill of 1912, 2/6 net.

John Murray

The author's object is to set forth in as plain language as possible a line of argument against the present Home Rule Bill, which if accepted, he says, must make it impossible for any British elector to support the measure. The main contentions which he aims at establishing are that the Bill will not secure to England any one of the benefits which English Home Rulers expect or hope it will produce ; and that it will not maintain in Ireland the true supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, nor relieve the latter from the burden of considering Irish affairs. With regard to the last-named, he quotes from a speech by Mr. John (now Lord) Morley, delivered in April, 1886, which contains, he says, the permanent condemnation of every scheme which, while establishing Home Rule in Ireland, retains Irish representatives at Westminster.

Hervey (H.), THE EUROPEAN IN INDIA, 12/6 net.

Stanley Paul

This book is filled with tittle-tattle that we cannot regard as worth printing. Lest we should do injustice to the author's style, we will let him speak for himself : —

"The Naval Officer of our day is not to be confounded with he of the Marryat type.....In India he comes ashore in *musli* : for, like his military congener, he off's with his uniform directly he has done with duty."

Of the "Covenanted Civilian" Mr. Hervey writes : —

"It has.....always been a burning question whether he of the *crème de la crème* gives Government as much moil and toil in return for his handsome salary as the others put in.....He always disconveniences ribaldry or aught approaching the *risqué*....., possesses a sense of humour, and can show it, even when 'he hadn't ought to.'"

It is long since we have read so many pointless, dull stories ; and the remarks about women make one feel that Mr. Hervey has been unfortunate in his society. A fair specimen is to be found in the following extract : —

"A girl who was simply mediocre when twenty substantially improves with time, and at double that age becomes far more 'fetching' in her mellow ness than she was in her callow days."

Those who like this kind of writing will find 312 pages of it in Mr. Hervey's book.

Maitland (Harry), LIGHTER THAN AIR, 1/
Dawson

Each new phase in human existence becomes, sooner or later, a subject for humour, and aviation lends itself, perhaps, as well as any to the jester, though it is already deeply scored with tragedy. Unfortunately, the standard of humour in the present volume is not very high, either in text or illustrations.

Mitchell (M. M.), THE TREASURE COOKERY BOOK, containing the Principles and Rules of Modern Cookery, including Numerous Recipes, 4/6 Longmans

This modern cookery book is written for those who require wholesome, middle-class fare as economical as is consistent with good results, and on lines consistent with the axiom that "the art of cooking is to prepare the food so as to obtain the highest nutritive value and to present it in the most attractive manner." A number of simple recipes are given, and a few of an elaborate character are also included. The book should be of great practical use to the young and inexperienced housekeeper.

Nicholson (Meredith), THE PROVINCIAL AMERICAN, AND OTHER PAPERS, 4/6 net. Constable

Mr. Nicholson is a Westerner, and celebrates in these papers, mostly from *The Atlantic Monthly*, the charm of some quaint provincial characters, including Lew Wallace, who lived in his native town of Crawfordsville. The sturdy Hoosiers are credited with a Scotch-Irish element, and they certainly had some of the self-reliant character of the sort Raeburn immortalized with a touch of the humour that makes men memorable. One would like to think that they are, or were, typical Americans; but things are changing very quickly, as is well shown by a paper on the decay of church-going, and another on the tired businessman of the United States with a large supply of money and nerves. Then there is the astonishing advance of the young, aptly illustrated by a managing young Venus in a "sweater" who is equal to anything, and "a child of five telephoning for an automobile in a town that had been threatened by hostile Indians not more than thirty years ago."

Mr. Nicholson in "Experience and the Calendar" seems to wish to do away with old examples, and throw yesterdays into the waste-basket; but his style is distinctly reminiscent of earlier masters, and his "Confessions of a 'Best-Seller'" are somewhat spoilt by the self-consciousness of a literary phrase-maker, also by a "modestovianitas" in which we cannot quite believe.

Yet we would not be ungrateful. If the writing of these sketches is occasionally too mannered to please, it is generally happy, the work of a craftsman who has a real sense of style. We wish there were more magazines in this country which would tolerate anything so good.

Oxford (Arnold Whitaker), ENGLISH COOKERY BOOKS TO THE YEAR 1850, 5/- net. Frowde

In a former volume, entitled "Notes from a Collector's Catalogue," the author gave a list of English cookery books to the year 1700. In the present volume the list is extended to 1850. It contains the title-pages of these treatises on cookery and domestic economy, some of which read very quaintly. The author states that his real interest in making the compilation lay in the combination of cookery with medicine which is found in most of the early books.

Salvation Army Year-Book for 1913, edited by Col. Theodore Kitching.

Simpkin & Marshall

A great romance epitomized. Its perusal requires no baptism, as might have been suspected, in a sea of uncouth laudation. Justifiable pride in a record of work gigantic in its proportions is combined with a willingness to meet criticism, and it is obvious that if "the Army rarely stops to mop its brow and wonder what sort of a figure it is cutting before the world," when it does, its outlook does not exclude humour.

Pamphlets.

Townshend (Mrs.), WILLIAM MORRIS AND THE COMMUNIST IDEAL, 2d.

West (Julius), JOHN STUART MILL, 2d.

Fabian Society
Two of the little tracts published by the Fabian Society in their "Biographical Series." They may be described as miniature studies, and give, in a small compass, an idea of the life-work of the men with whom they deal.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bessarione, Pubblicazione periodica di Studi orientali : INDICE GENERALE DELLE PRIME QUINDICI ANNATE (1896-1912), per cura di Amedeo Facchini, 3 lire.

Rome, Bretschneider

The object of this paper is to promote the union of the Eastern and Western Churches. The Index for the first fifteen years of its career shows that it deals with a wide range of ecclesiastical and other subjects in every part of the world, but especially in the East.

Poetry.

Cantini (Guido), INNO ALLA BELLEZZA VERGINE, Sonetti e Poemi, 3 lire.

Bologna, Zanichelli

The "Inno alla Bellezza Vergine" is distinctly superior to the poems at the end of this volume. The author does not move so easily in the sonnet and similar forms as in the freer lyrical metres of his principal poem, which has caught something of the music and energy of D'Annunzio, to whose "Laudi" it is obviously indebted. The author, however, is not lacking in individuality and imagination, and the quality of his work is well maintained, especially in poems such as "La Poesia delle Stagioni." But these praises of earth, sea, and sky are rather wanting in variety, so that the touches of reality in "I Maestri Vergini" or "La Verginità del Mare" come as a welcome relief. Of the other pieces "Il Poema d'Ermofrodito" is perhaps the best.

Hugo (Victor), LES CHANSONS DES RUES ET DES BOIS, 1/- net.

Another volume of Messrs. Nelson's complete edition of Hugo's works.

History and Biography.

Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana : Supplemento Nos. 13 e 14, GIUSEPPE BARETTI, PRIMA DELLA "FRUSTA LETTERARIA," 1719-60, by Luigi Piccioni, 13 lire.

It is disappointing to find the author adding one more to the growing number of studies on Baretti instead of attempting to give us something like the definitive Life for which we had hoped from one so well versed in the subject. We find little of Baretti the man, being referred to other works for most of the details, and are here concerned with him as critic and, above

all, as poet. The study is excellent so far as it goes, but we doubt whether Baretti's verse, of which he himself thought little in later years, is worth the trouble here spent upon it. Though it throws some light on his character and his time, it is purely imitative and occasional. But a similar study of his critical work in the *Frusta Letteraria* might be really valuable.

This volume covers Baretti's first visit to England, which did so much to form the future Aristarcus's character. It is noteworthy that the best of his serious poems is a version of Parnell's "Hermit." He was usually a great correspondent, one of the best of his day, and Prof. Piccioni ascribes the scarcity of his letters during these years to the enormous amount of work he had on hand. Though fresh letters of his have been continually coming to light, they must nearly all have been traced by this time, and a complete edition of them ought to be undertaken. The twenty-six friends in Milan here first published bubble over with the high spirits that characterized his youth.

La Fontaine :—LA VIE DE JEAN DE LA FONTAINE, par Louis Roche, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

LA FONTAINE, par G. Michaut, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Hachette

The newest of the countless studies of La Fontaine differ widely in scope and purpose. M. Roche writes in a finely vigorous manner, and concerns himself more with the man than with his work. Careful throughout to avoid the special opportunities his subject provides for gossip, he produces his authority in support of almost every statement. His book, in fact, may be said to resemble the English biography by Frank Hamel. Its survey of La Fontaine's writings is less thorough: in describing, for example, the circumstances in which "L'Eunuque" came to be written, the author merely hints at its deviations from its model. Yet "L'Eunuque," so far from being a translation from Terence, is a particularly free paraphrase.

M. Michaut's work is upon a considerably more impressive scale. Three introductory chapters of biography are followed by detailed studies of La Fontaine's works, up to and including the first collection of "Fables." The author conducts all his examinations with elaborate precision, dissecting innumerable passages, but sparing his readers the terrors of a quantitative analysis. M. Michaut is thorough, but nowhere finical or unsympathetic. We shall look forward with interest to the completion of his work.

Philology.

Dittmar (H.), AISCHINES VON SPETTOS : STUDIEN ZUR LITERATURGESCHICHTE DER SOKRATIKER, "Philologische Untersuchungen," 10m. Berlin, Weidmann

The English student will find a convenient summary of the little that is known about Æschines the Socrate in that mine of information, Gomperz's "Greek Thinkers" (ii. 342). Of the scanty fragments of Æschines collections have already been made by K. F. Hermann (1850) and Krauss (1911), while Hirzel, Natorp, and Von Wilamowitz have made contributions to the study of his literary activity; but Dr. Dittmar is the first scholar to produce an exhaustive monograph on the subject. He has worked over the whole ground afresh, and his book contains, not only a complete collection of all the available material—fragments and "testimonia"—but also a very careful and thorough investigation of all that is known or conjectured about Æschines and his writings. The general

problem which mainly occupies Dr. Dittmar is that of clearing up the literary relations between the various members of the Socratic school. Antisthenes and *Aeschines*, Plato and Xenophon all dealt to a certain extent with the same ethical and political subjects : the figures of Aspasia, Callias, and Alcibiades are figures that are common to the writings of them all. How *Aeschines* portrayed these figures, in the dialogues that bear these names, and how far his portraits influenced or were influenced by those of the other Socratics mentioned — these, roughly, are the interesting and complicated problems which Dr. Dittmar sets himself to solve. In so far as the solutions depend on the reconstruction of whole dialogues from scanty fragments and the dubious scattered indications in late writers, there is much that is precarious about them : conjecture plays large part in them. None the less, the hypotheses here put forward do appear in many cases to be very probable, and they are suggestive even when they are not convincing. The student of Plato will welcome the fresh light shed on the 'Menexenus,' 'Alcibiades I.,' and 'Achiochus,' as well as the further confirmation of the priority of Plato's 'Symposium' to Xenophon's; while the student of Xenophon will also find here fresh material for the study of Xenophon's sources. Especially important in this connexion is the demonstration that 'Alcibiades I.' is dependent directly on works of *Aeschines* and Antisthenes, as well as on Xenophon, 'Mem.' iv. 2, which, in turn, is also dependent on *Aeschines*.

Marked as it is by a high degree of historical acumen as well as erudition, this volume well deserves a place in the series to which it belongs. It is a contribution to the study of the literature of the fourth century B.C. which no student of the period can afford to neglect.

General.

Agathon, LES JEUNES GENS D'AUJOURD'HUI.
Paris, Plon-Nourrit.

This is an inquiry into the lines of development of the French youth of to-day. The author sees with an optimistic eye a moral, physical, and religious renaissance. Many witnesses are quoted, but the reader will, we fear, be unconvinced.

Maeterlinck (Maurice), LA MORT. 3fr. 50.
Paris, Charpentier.

M. Maeterlinck possesses to a high degree the power of introducing sentiment into intellectual considerations, and welding the whole into a kind of pragmatism which is attractive to the unguarded mind. There is apparent, however, besides this, a real desire to see clearer the issues at stake, and to remove the mass of superstition that has accumulated around the idea of death.

Milan (René), LA RACE IMMORTELLE. 3fr. 50.
Paris, Plon-Nourrit.

Seventy generations enter into this 'Roman Épique.' In the deserts of Tartary, five centuries before the Christian era, amidst nomadic tribes, begins the series of incidents and descriptions. From father to son, through chieftainry and slavery, the race persists ; it gives slaves to Rome and birth to Attila. Charlemagne, feudalism, the Crusades, the new Americas,—all these show themselves in the ever-changing background. The figures come and go, their appearances are brief—too brief, though not to the point of bathos ; for the author has succeeded finely in preserving a continuity of character and incident down to the undistinguished soldier who is the latest representative of the race.

Nicolay (Fernand), LA VIE COMPLIQUÉE :
ÉTUDE D'ACTUALITÉ, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin.

The first part of M. Nicolay's work consists of an enumeration and discussion of the divers causes tending to make the life of to-day more complicated than that led by people of fifty, or even thirty years ago. Among these he names the more rigid and exacting character of social obligations, the wider range of subjects taught in schools, neurasthenia, red tape, the love of paradox, and "le snobisme," a phenomenon not to be confused with "snobbishness." This portion of his work is weighty, but a little dull.

The second part, consisting of stories meant to illustrate his theme, is entertaining, but by no means weighty. The anecdote of the young lady whose happiness in life was ruined through her suffering herself to be persuaded, against her better judgment, to go to a fancy-dress ball in Lent, seems hardly of our age and period. We are reminded of Miss Edgeworth and the Fairchild family, not to speak of Harriet and the matches. Other stories are directed against affectations and insane ambitions in the middle class, which have been the butt of moralists in every age. Yet M. Nicolay gravely bludgeons them as if they were peculiar products of the twentieth century. The book is redolent of common sense, and derives a certain fascination from its lack of humour. The study of it may be recommended to those English people, if any still remain, who think the French a frivolous, ill-balanced nation.

JOHN WOOLMAN.

COULD any of your readers help me ? I am gathering materials for a life of John Woolman the Quaker, who travelled in England in 1772. Of his movements here I find it almost impossible to gather any details. Also, descriptions of his personal appearance are wanting. A portrait, unfortunately, seems non-existent. Again—could any of your readers help me ? The ordinary sources of information, of course, I have used. W. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE.

THE DUNN SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY sold last week the first portion of the library of the late Mr. George Dunn. The collection of early manuscripts and printed books relating to English law, catalogued for sale on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and the following day, was sold in one lot for 3,750*l.* They were purchased for the Harvard University Law Library.

Of the other books the most important were the following : Alexander Gallus, *Vulgo de Villa Dei, Doctrinale*, 15th century, but without place, printer's name, or date, 500*l.* St. Augustine, *De Arte Predicandi*, printed by Fust at Mayence, 1460, 114*l.*; another edition, printed by Mentelin at Strasburg, c. 1465, 44*l.* SS. Augustine, Bernard, and Jerome, *Liber Epistoliarum*, MS., Italian, fourteenth century, 130*l.* *Balnea Puteolana*, Italian MS., 14th century, 500*l.* *Biblia Pauperum*, MS., 16th century, 54*l.* An early woodcut from a block-book, apparently representing the first engraved subject of the 'Quindecim Signa,' c. 1430, 45*l.* *Cesar, Commentaries*, Italian MS., 15th century, 50*l.* *Chanson de Geste, Cycle de Guillaume d'Orange*, French MS., 13th century, 105*l.* *Chaucer, Tractatus Astrolobii*, English MS., 15th century, 66*l.* *Constantinus Monachus, Viaticum*, Italian MS., 14th century, 42*l.* *Dati, Della Spera*, Italian MS., 15th century, 101*l.* *Erasmus, In Acta Apostolorum Paraphrasis*, Basle, 1524, in a stamped English binding of the period, 45*l.* ; *Exhortacion to the diligent Study of Scripture*, printed by Wyer, c. 1523, 43*l.* *Eusebius, De Evangelica Preparatione*, Italian MS., 15th century, 40*l.*

Frontinus, De Re Militari, French MS., 15th century, 134*l.* *Gregory the Great, Homilies*, English MS., 14th century, bound with four others, 68*l.* *Johannes Diaconus, De Vita Gregorii Magni*, Italian MS., 9th or 10th century, 50*l.* *St. Gregory Nazianzen, Orationes*, MS., 10th century, 50*l.* *Guy of Warwick, Chanson in Norman-French*, English MS., 13th century, 105*l.* *A Roll of English Arms*, 11th century, 95*l.* *St. Jerome, Letters*, first volume, English MS., 12th or 13th century, 61*l.* *Higden, Polychronicon*, English MS., 14th century, 51*l.* ; another MS. of the same work, with a drawing of Windsor Castle, 15th century, 300*l.* *Horae B.V.M.*, Dutch MS., 15th century, 54*l.* ; another, Flemish, 15th century, 43*l.* ; another, 53*l.* ; another, Dutch, 58*l.* ; another, Franco-Flemish, 15th century, 81*l.* ; another, Italian, 15th century, in a singular contemporary binding, 53*l.* *Horace, Odes, Satires, Italian MS.*, 15th century, 55*l.* *Book of Job*, French MS., 13th century, 40*l.* *Juvenal and Persius, Satires, Italian MS.*, 15th century, 87*l.* *Lactantius Firmianus, Divinarum Institutionum adversus Gentes*, Italian MS., 15th century, 43*l.* *Matthew of Cracow, Tractatus Racionis et Conscientiae*, probably printed by Gutenberg, c. 1460, 91*l.* Six treatises on Medicine, English MS., 14th century, 59*l.* *Missal*, written for Henry de Ville, Bishop of Toul, French MS., 15th century, 66*l.* *Officia ad usum Anglie Ecclesie*, English MS., 14th or 15th century, 46*l.* *Officia B.V.M.*, English MS., 15th century, with miniature of a lady presenting a book to a queen, probably Elizabeth of York, 170*l.* *Treatise of the Passion and Resurrection*, English MS., 14th century, 50*l.* *Pico della Mirandola, Heptaplus*, printed on vellum, Florence, c. 1490, 76*l.* *Pontanus de Roma, Singularia in Causis Criminalibus*, probably printed at Utrecht, 1465, 80*l.* *Psalter*, English MS., 13th century, 47*l.* *Michael Ritus, Epitoma Historie*, Italian MS., early 16th century, 43*l.* *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, English MS., 15th century, 46*l.* *Jacobus de Theramo, Der Deutsche Belair*, German MS., 15th century, 155*l.* *Vies des Saints*, French MS., 14th century, 55*l.*

The total of the sale, including the law-books, was 11,030*l.* 18*s.*

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal for March will contain the following :—'At the Quinta Palafax,' by Marian Bower ; 'Automobilism To-day,' by Sir J. H. A. Macdonald ; chaps. xiv.—xviii. of 'The Ship of Shadows,' by John Foster ; 'The Annals of a Frontier Town,' by God's Country : a Comparison,' by Ralph Stock ; 'Comedy and Tragedy in the "R.L.O.' ; 'On the Skirts of the Lammermoors' ; 'Butter-Week in Moscow' ; 'The Law and the Gambler' ; 'The Man and the Peaches' ; 'The Sphinx of the South Pacific,' by D. W. O. Fagan ; 'Stafford House and its Memories,' by Sarah A. Tooley ; 'The Oyster-Fisheries of the Wattenmeer' ; 'The Last Outlaw' ; 'Travellers' Risks' ; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach ; and 'Twixt Guinea Coast and Timbuctoo,' by Capt. C. E. Cookson.

The *Cornhill* for March, in an editorial note, pays a tribute to the memory of 'Two Heroes of the Antarctic.' Capt. Scott and Dr. Wilson were close friends of the house of Smith, Elder & Co., and the article draws upon personal reminiscences and unpublished letters. The two serials, 'Michael Ferrys' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, and 'Thorley Weir' by Mr. E. F. Benson, are continued. Lady Ritchie contributes 'A Discourse on Modern Sibyls,' and Sir James Yoxall, M.P., 'Goldsmith and Pinchbeck.' A Centenary article is 'David Livingstone,' by Sir Harry Johnston. Mr. A. G. Bradley writes on 'The Mountain "Poor Whites" of Virginia'; and Major G. F. MacMunn on 'The Battle of Gooperd.' 'Emotions in Stone,' by George A. Birmingham, tells of the feelings awakened by certain great cathedrals. 'The Poor Man's Lawyer : a Postscript from Scotland,' by Mr. James Thomson, is a sequel to the February article on the subject. Short stories are 'The Baghi Rest-House,' by Mrs. A. E. Wood, and 'Chez Brisson,' by Miss M. G. Cook. Sir Sidney Lee contributes a sidelight on the Shakespearian stage, entitled 'Caliban's Visits to England.'

AMONG the contents of *Scribner* for March are further instalments of 'The Custom of the Country,' by Edith Wharton, and 'The French in the Heart of America,' by John Finley, and the conclusion of 'The Heart of the Hills,' by John Fox. Mr. Price Collier continues his series of critical articles on 'Germany and the Germans'; and the 'Rescue of the Titanic Survivors' is described by Capt. A. H. Rostron, commander of the ss. *Carpathia*.

Literary Gossip.

WE are glad to see that an Honorary M.A. has been given to Mr. Guy Le Strange, now resident in Cambridge. It is a tribute due to learning, a thing which a busy University may easily leave unnoticed.

As Professor of the Royal Society of Literature Mr. Henry Newbolt is to give a lecture at 20, Hanover Square, on the afternoon of March 5th, on 'Some Poets of To-day.'

MR. LEONARD PATTEN has sent us an effective etching he has made of the 'Birthplace of Thomas Hardy,' a spot rich in the rural charm of 'The Woodlanders.' Copies can be obtained from the artist at Purbeck, Denman Drive, Hampstead Garden City, N.W.

THE increasing work of the Society of Authors has necessitated a removal into larger offices. On and after March 1st it will occupy rooms at No. 1, Central Buildings, Tothill Street, Westminster.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION has placed to the credit of *The Athenæum* Pension the sum recently received from the executors of Mrs. Holmes, in order to increase the annual payment to the holder of the pension.

THE Seventy-Fourth Annual General Meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent Institution will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on Wednesday evening next. The business includes the establishment of a series of pensions associated with the name of Dickens, who was President of the Institution from 1854 to 1870.

MR. BECKLES WILLSON is shortly leaving for Nova Scotia, where he expects to spend at least a year collecting materials relating to the early Acadian and Gaelic communities in that province. His work on 'Nova Scotian Blockade-Runners during the American Civil War' is nearly ready for publication.

MR. W. G. HARTOG, son of Prof. Marcus Hartog of University College, Cork, has just obtained the distinction of "Docteur ès lettres, avec mention honorable," at the Sorbonne. His published thesis was a study of Gilbert de Pixérécourt, the founder of modern melodrama.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will shortly publish a new edition, at a more moderate price, of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's 'Gitanjali (Song Offerings)' — a work which has attracted great attention in this country since its appearance last autumn in the limited edition issued by the India Society. The volume (which we noticed very favourably on November 16th) consists of prose translations made by the author from his own Bengali, and the forthcoming popular edition will retain the appreciative Introduction by Mr. W. B. Yeats, and the portrait of the author by Mr. W. Rothenstein.

MESSRS. Macmillan will also publish shortly 'Development and Purpose: an Essay towards a Philosophy of Evolution,'

by Mr. L. T. Hobhouse, Martin White Professor of Sociology in the University of London. The book completes a scheme which has occupied the author for twenty-six years, and has been carried through successive stages in three previous works.

MR. FIFIELD has in the press 'Henrik Ibsen: Poet, Mystic, and Moralist,' by Mr. Henry Rose, author of 'Maeterlinck's Symbolism: the Blue Bird.'

Mr. Fifield is also publishing a new edition of Samuel Butler's 'Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino.' It will contain the author's final revisions; a new chapter; a descriptive index which the editor, Mr. R. A. Streatfeild, has discovered in Butler's MSS.; and 85 illustrations by the author, Mr. Festing Jones, and Mr. Charles Gogin.

THE third of 'The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham' relates how they endeavoured by means of hedges to "pen in" the cuckoo. Some fifteen sites bearing the traditional name of "Cuckoo Pens" exist along the southern part of the Chiltern Hills and in the neighbourhood, and the Rev. John Edward Field has made an inquiry into the meaning of the story, and given an account of the pens in a volume entitled 'The Myth of the Pent Cuckoo: a Study in Folk-Lore.' It is being published by Mr. Elliot Stock, who has now moved from 62 to 7, Paternoster Row.

MESSRS. HARPER are about to issue editions of Du Maurier's 'Peter Ibbetson' and 'The Martian' uniform with the cheap issue of 'Trilby.'

THE J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY will publish early in the spring 'Julius Caesar,' the seventeenth volume in the Variorum Shakespeare due to the untiring zeal and energy of Horace Howard Furness. Before his death he was for many years assisted by his son, of the same names, who is now carrying on the work.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON are about to publish 'The Book of Wisdom,' edited by the Rev. A. T. S. Goodrick. This volume is the first of a new series of Biblical Commentaries by members of the Anglican Church. The series will contain a new translation of the Old and New Testaments, and of the more important books of the Apocrypha. In the case of the Old Testament this translation will be based upon an emended text, the nature and grounds of the emendations being fully indicated in the notes. The Commentaries will be handy in size, and aim at being abreast of present research, and it is hoped that they may prove useful alike to theological students and the general public.

The volume of Judges, by Dr. Burney, is now in the press.

ON Tuesday last the deaths were reported of the writer known as Joaquin Miller and of Mr. Louis Becke. Born in Wabash in 1841, the "Poet of the Sierras" surprised literary London in 1870 with his striking figure and unconventional garb, and his 'Songs of the Sierras,' published

here in 1871, had some success. It is typical of his verse, which is often loose and rough, yet not wanting in touches of vigour and beauty. It is, as he himself said, rough quartz, from which gold can be extracted here and there.

MR. BECKE, who was born of English parents at Port Macquarie, New South Wales, in 1848, had many adventures as trader and supercargo in the South Seas from 1870 to 1873, and, encouraged to write by *The Sydney Bulletin*, achieved, alone and with an Australian journalist Mr. Walter Jeffery, several books. They show admirable knowledge of a life strange to many, but cannot be regarded as works of art.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

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| FEB. | <i>Theology.</i> |
| 24 | Nature Mysticism, by the Bishop of Tasmania, 3/6 net. Allen |
| 25 | The Epistle of St. James, the Greek Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Comments by Joseph B. Mayor, Third Edition, with Further Studies in the Epistle, 14/- net. Macmillan |
| 26 | The Book of Common Prayer, including the Scottish Liturgy and Confirmation Office. Cambridge University Press |
| 27 | Christian Tradition, by T. R. Glover, 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin |
| <i>History and Biography.</i> | |
| 24 | French Prophets of Yesterday, by Prof. A. L. Guérard, 1/- net. Fisher Unwin |
| <i>Geography and Travel.</i> | |
| 24 | Three Years in the Libyan Desert, by J. E. C. Falls, 15/- net. Fisher Unwin |
| 27 | Panama and What It Means, by John Foster Fraser, illustrated, 6/- net. Cassell |
| <i>Sports and Pastimes.</i> | |
| 27 | The Complete Horseman, by W. Scarth Dixon, 10/- net. Methuen |
| <i>MARCH</i> | |
| 1 | Adventures in the Alps, by Archibald Campbell Knowles, illustrated, 3/6 net. Skeffington |
| <i>Economics.</i> | |
| 27 | Gold, Prices, and Wages, by J. A. Hobson, 3/6 net. Methuen |
| <i>Literary Criticism.</i> | |
| 24 | Charles Dickens, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus |
| <i>Fiction.</i> | |
| 25 | Fanny's First Novel, by F. Frankfort Moore, 6/- Hutchinson |
| 25 | The Odd Farmhouse, by the Odd Farm-wife, 6/- Macmillan |
| 25 | The New Machiavelli, by H. G. Wells, New Edition, 1/- net. Lane |
| 27 | The Weaker Vessel, by E. F. Benson, 6/- Heinemann |
| 27 | Mrs. Pratt of Paradise Farm, by Katherine Tynan, 6/- Smith & Elder |
| 27 | His Dear Desire, by Margaret Watson, 6/- Smith & Elder |
| 27 | Catherine of Calais, by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, New Edition, "Waterloo Library," 3/- Smith & Elder |
| 27 | The Love Pirate, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, 6/- Methuen |
| 27 | The Ware Case, by George Pleydell, 6/- Methuen |
| 27 | Love's Soldier, by Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy, 6/- Cassell |
| <i>General.</i> | |
| 24 | Zones of the Spirit: some Thoughts, by August Strindberg, translated by the Rev. C. Field, 5/- net. Allen |
| 27 | Character in the Making, by A. J. Jones, 2/- net. John Murray |
| 27 | Studies in Love and in Terror, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, 6/- Methuen |
| <i>Science.</i> | |
| 25 | The Fitness of the Environment: an Inquiry into the Biological Significance of the Properties of Matter, by Prof. Lawrence J. Henderson, 6/- net. Macmillan |
| 27 | Problems of Life and Reproduction, by W. Hartog, 7/6 net. John Murray |
| 27 | Trees and How They Grow, by Mrs. G. Clarke Nuttall, with Photographs by H. Essenhugh Corke, 6/- net. Cassell |

SCIENCE

British Birds' Nests: How, Where, and When to Find and Identify Them. By Richard Kearton. Illustrated from Photographs by Cherry and Richard Kearton. (Cassell & Co.)

WHEN in 1895 the brothers Kearton produced an admirable book under this title, amid the general chorus of approval we remember reading the criticism that, despite the time, trouble, and money expended in its making, the material collected at that date was hardly sufficient to justify the publication of a work of so wide a scope. Indeed, when, four years later, it was supplemented by 'Our Rarer British Breeding Birds,' Mr. R. Kearton himself declared that he should not rest satisfied until photographic studies had been obtained of every bird known to nest within the British archipelago.

That being so, while every bird-lover will be grateful to these indefatigable naturalists for the wonderful series embodied in this single volume, the thought will occur that a little longer period of delay might well have seen the full accomplishment of the ambitious project. For instance, the Roseate Tern has at least as good a claim to inclusion as others which have been secured, while a more conspicuous gap is left by the omission of the Cirl Bunting. In one case—that of the Ruff—the illustration has been obtained abroad. We notice that Mr. Kearton leaves the Little Owl severely alone, but surely this interesting alien is now sufficiently acclimated to deserve recognition. But when all is said and done, there are barely half a dozen species—and those of the rarest—which have escaped his attentions.

The text has been revised throughout, though the alterations are not entirely adequate. Thus the account of the Blue-headed Wagtail is word for word as it stood in the first issue. The local names are disappointing. For example, "grey bird" for the Song Thrush must be perfectly familiar to Mr. Kearton, but is omitted. Again, his vocal imitations of bird notes are, if we may say so, inimitable, but in print his renderings appear often even less convincing than such attempts usually are. In his calendar for the nesting operations of the various species the limits given usually err on the side of being too restricted. The details tabulated for reference are constantly relieved by a personal reminiscence of the field naturalist, but here and there an observation has little or no force. For instance, of the Reed Bunting it is remarked, "The nest may always be known from that of the Reed Warbler by the fact that it is never suspended," but we cannot find even a superficial resemblance between the birds, the nests, or the eggs.

The text, however, is a secondary consideration to the illustrations. In this respect the additions are most striking. These include six "autochrome" plates—

of which the frontispiece, a linnet's nest, is the least effective—and another six "Rembrandt" plates, which are one and all extremely fine. Most noteworthy of all, and at the same time most significant to advocates of bird protection, is the beautiful photograph of young kites in the nest. Among the other pictures that of the young short-eared owl is about as uncanny as can be imagined.

The plates of eggs photographed are a particularly valuable feature of this edition.

The publishers have produced the volume in a lavishly attractive style, to which we are ungrateful enough to find two minor objections—a paper of so high a gloss that pages stick together with the least touch of moisture, and the weight—only an ounce or so short of four pounds.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Abney (Sir William de W.), RESEARCHES IN COLOUR VISION AND THE TRICHROMATIC THEORY. 21/- net. Longmans

The author has embodied in this book the substance of the various papers he has written during the last twenty-five years on colour photometry and colour vision. Sir W. Abney has carried out, with great skill, a series of measurements of colour vision, and his results are of the first importance; but a complete theory would require a thorough understanding of the physiological processes involved in colour vision. It is a subject which only a Helmholtz could investigate in all its aspects. The present work is in two parts, of which the first is mainly taken up with elementary considerations and descriptions of the apparatus used. A knowledge of physics in the reader is presupposed. The second part deals with the actual experiments carried out both on normal and colour-blind subjects. Sir W. Abney has made no attempt to criticize rival theories here, and perhaps it is better so; but, since many physiologists favour Hering's theory, it might have been examined.

The book contains five plates, illustrating various degrees of colour-blindness, and a Bibliography.

Ash (Edward C.), POND LIFE. "The People's Books." 6d. net. Jack

A handbook for naturalists who are interested in the animal and plant life of our ponds, containing advice to the collector and some instructive information.

Attwood (Edward L.), THE MODERN WARSHIP. "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/- net. Cambridge University Press

This small book aims at placing before the general reader some account of the modern warship "from the naval architect's point of view." Probably few are better qualified to write on the subject than Mr. Attwood, who is a member of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, and the author of standard textbooks on naval architecture. Although himself a specialist, Mr. Attwood has carefully avoided writing above the head of the lay reader: he sets forth in a clear and lucid manner some of the elementary principles governing warship construction. It is impossible in a work of this size to go beyond these principles and their application to shipbuilding practice. The author therefore concerns himself

mainly with the capital ship, telling us something of hull construction, including watertight subdivision, engines, boilers, auxiliary machinery, and general equipment. He also touches lightly on such theoretical aspects of his subject as 'Stability and Rolling,' and the question of power in relation to speed, with some interesting notes on experimental work with wax models at the Government tank at Haslar. The concluding chapter deals with the cost of warships, and probably nothing can better illustrate the increased power and complexity of the capital ship of to-day than the fact that, whereas a decade ago such vessels cost a million sterling, this figure has now more than doubled itself.

The diagrams supplied are simple and appropriate, though there might have been more of them.

Berry (A. J.), THE ATMOSPHERE. 1/- net.

Cambridge University Press

An up-to-date account of experimentation and discovery, with portraits, illustrations of apparatus, and a Bibliography. A chapter of particular interest discusses the probable composition of the atmosphere in early geological time. One of the "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature."

Green (J. J.), A FIRST BOOK OF RURAL SCIENCE. 1/- Macmillan

The author is a Lecturer in Agriculture to the Devon County Council, and his remarks are worth listening to. Agriculture is, rightly, being reduced to an exact science, and handbooks of this kind should have their due effect on the success of farmers in this country.

Haggard (H. Rider), RURAL DENMARK, AND ITS LESSONS. 3/- Longmans

New edition in "The Silver Library."

Haig (Kenneth G. and Alexander), HEALTH THROUGH DIET. 3/- net. Methuen

Books on the subject of diet seem to be becoming increasingly popular, but there is ample room for a work like Mr. K. G. Haig's. He has had the advice and assistance of his father, Dr. Alexander Haig, and his information is founded on eighteen years of personal experience. He makes a careful analysis of the effects of various foods, and supplies a complete prescription for the "uric-acid-free diet."

Jourdain (Philip E. B.), THE NATURE OF MATHEMATICS. "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

It is an ambitious task to give a lucid account of the nature of mathematics in a book of eighty pages. Mr. Jourdain has done as well as could be expected, and if the book is not successful, the limits of the series are more at fault than the author.

Meldola (Raphael), CHEMISTRY. "Home University Library," 1/- net.

Williams & Norgate

It is too much to expect a treatise on chemistry within the compass of 200 pages. Prof. Meldola has avoided detailed facts, and confined himself to an exposition of underlying principles, so producing a book which should be fairly intelligible to any reader acquainted with elementary chemistry.

Moore (Benjamin), THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF LIFE. "Home University Library," 1/- net. Williams & Norgate

The title of this small book is somewhat misleading. We know little of the origin and nature of life. How life originated and how it has since maintained its existence are questions beyond the scope of present-day science; they can only be met by speculations which present no data capable of verification. Bearing this in mind, however, we find Prof. Moore's speculations on the

subject interesting enough. He describes a chain of evolution whereby the organic may have originated from the inorganic. Beginning with the genesis of electrons and atoms, he takes a rapid survey of the formation of chemical compounds, the structure of a molecule, and the evolution of colloids. Having proceeded so far, he comes to the origin of life, but his chapter on this subject is chiefly concerned with the errors of former hypotheses. He suggests that in a lifeless world inorganic colloids must first develop; in time one of these evolves into a simple form of organic molecule, and thence, through stages of greater complexity, "without any hiatus life would be led up to and inaugurated." We notice that the author looks with some approval upon Dr. Bastian's more recent experiments as to the evolution of living organisms from sterilized inorganic solutions. Incidentally, many instructive references are made to some of the problems and discoveries of modern bio-chemistry, but in this, as in many other volumes of the series, limitations of space and popular treatment are a handicap to the writer.

O'Kane (Walter C.), INJURIOUS INSECTS : HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND CONTROL THEM, 8/- net. Macmillan

This publication refers to the injurious insects of North America, its author being Entomologist to the New Hampshire Experiment Station and Professor of Economic Entomology in New Hampshire College. But though its purview is not British, we scarcely know a better book on the subject of prevention and cure of insect depredations. Its pages offer more than one good suggestion applicable to gardens, fields, and orchards in this country. The chapter on direct control by mechanical means is short, but to the point; while insecticides are fully and usefully treated. The book is copiously illustrated by 600 original photographs, but these in many cases are far more obscure and opaque than if the drawings of an entomological artist had been used.

Poynting (J. H.), THE EARTH: ITS SHAPE, SIZE, WEIGHT, AND SPIN, "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," 1/- net.

Cambridge University Press
Prof. Poynting limits himself to mechanical considerations, and his primer should be readily understood by any one with an elementary knowledge of statics.

Smithsonian Institution, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS for the Year ending June 30, 1911.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office
Step (Edward), MESSMATES: A BOOK OF STRANGE COMPANIONSHIPS IN NATURE, 6/- net. Hutchinson

In this volume Mr. Step has compiled from the writings of competent authorities and observers a good digest of information relating to a phase of what is popularly called "the romance of natural history." Many cases of comradeship among animals which in no way represent parasitism are now classified under the terms Mutualism and Commensalism, and exhibit a constant companionship based on the principle of common advantage in the struggle for existence.

Mr. Step, as a rule, is correct in his explanations, but we think he has erred in his estimate of the unpalatableness of the sea anemone and its consequent deterrent protection when it is attached to the shell in which a hermit crab has taken up its abode. We read: "A few of the smaller anemones are attacked by some of the sea-slugs, otherwise they appear to be left severely alone, owing to an objectionable

secretion from their skin." But Messrs. McIntosh and Masterman have recorded that adult cod are extremely fond of sea anemones, and some of the rarest species may be procured in their stomachs, while these same creatures are used as a favourite bait for cod in some parts of Scotland. The book is well illustrated, and is a good introduction to a fascinating aspect of animal life.

Thomas (H. H.), GARDEN WORK FOR EVERY DAY, 1/- net. Cassell

A little weekly list of agenda for the garden, written mainly from the point of view of the professional gardener to whom the kitchen garden and the greenhouse are all-important. The fact that there are eight references to bedding-out plants in the Index, as against only one to annuals, points to conservatism in the writer, but he supplies information likely to be useful to the average amateur.

Thomson (J. Arthur), HEREDITY, "Progressive Science Series," 9/- net. Murray

We are glad to see that this comprehensive and critical work has reached a second edition. We noticed the first on July 11th, 1908.

In the light of recent research the author has found it desirable to make some alterations, particularly in regard to a wider interpretation of Mendelian phenomena. The chapter devoted to 'Heredity and Sex' has also been rewritten. On this subject Prof. Thomson returns to the conclusion he put forward some years ago in 'The Evolution of Sex,' that the difference between male and female is a difference in the balance of chemical changes—i.e., in the ratio of anabolic and katabolic processes. It is, perhaps, surprising that a few further modifications have not been made—for instance, with regard to the inheritance of acquired characters. The author, indeed, admits that there are some twentieth-century experiments "which suggest that a dogmatic denial of the possibility is very unwise"; but, on another page, he leaves unaltered his conclusion that there is little or no scientific warrant for our being other than extremely sceptical on this matter.

His volume, however, is one of the most lucid and attractive expositions available upon a subject of vital importance which is beginning to attract the attention of the wider public.

Watt (Henry J.), PSYCHOLOGY, "The People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A well-arranged sketch of sensory experiences, with some of the more important extensions of this part of psychology. The limited space at the disposal of the author has made this primer—in common with all short works on the subject—largely an array of definitions.

Wilson (James), THE PRINCIPLES OF STOCK-BREEDING, 5/- net. Vinton

An able and interesting exposition of Mendelism applied to stock-breeding. In an historical sketch the author deals with the old theory that "like begets like," and discusses in-breeding, pedigree, and evolution. Then, through rules and exceptions to rules, he goes on to make out his case for the value of the Mendelian theory.

Wren (Henry), THE ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUNDS OF ZINC AND MAGNESIUM, 1/- net. Gurney & Jackson

One of a series of Chemical Monographs intended for Advanced and Honour Students, each volume being written by an author with special knowledge of the subject. A bibliography is included which should prove of considerable value to those engaged in research.

SOCIETIES

ASIATIC. — Feb. 11.—Sir Mortimer Durand, Director, in the chair.—Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell gave a lecture, accompanied with lantern illustrations, entitled 'Fortress and Palace in Western Asia.' The desert palaces of the Umayyad period are represented by Ukhaidir on the eastern side of the Syrian Desert, and a well-known series, including Kharaneh and Eshatta, on the western side. It is important to determine how far these buildings were purely Oriental and how far they were affected by the great Roman type of the fortified camp which was introduced into Syria by Trajan. The palace of Ukhaidir is composed of groups of liwans, joined within an encompassing wall in a manner consonant with the traditions of the ancient East. The whole is surrounded by a fortified wall which is provided with flanking defences in the shape of projecting towers. The liwan can be traced back in Asia to Hittite times, through a succession of monumental buildings; the system of fortification by means of flanking defences is found in the earliest period in Chaldæa. It was never applied to the Roman camp until it was erected on Asiatic soil, although it is present in the early imperial city walls of Italy and Gaul, where the fortifications reflected Hellenistic models, and reechoed, therefore, Oriental tradition. But the salient features of the Roman camp—the four gateways and crossed streets—exercised considerable influence on the planning of the Asiatic cities of the Roman Empire, and through them were transmitted to Mohammedan architects, who reproduced them in the arrangement of the surrounding areas in which their palaces were enclosed. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Pinches, Dr. Gaster, Prof. Hagopian, Mr. Creswell, and Sir Charles Lyall took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — Feb. 13.—Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. E. A. Webb read a paper on 'The Plan of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and the Recent Excavations.' The various plans of the church now existing were described. It was shown that Rahere's church was the last of the great churches to be built on the plan of Norwich, Peterborough, and Gloucester, with a wide, vaulted ambulatory encircling the apse. The point where Rahere ended his building is shown by a set-back on the face of the compound piers on the south side of the choir. A view of the present west wall of the church, when uncovered in 1864, was shown, which makes it clear that it is built on the original west wall of the pulpitum. A bulge in the choir wall, more particularly noticeable on the south side, was explained to have been intentionally so built.

Recent excavations at the entrance to the Lady Chapel revealed the north wall of Rahere's eastern chapel, 3 ft. to the south of the present north wall, which was built in 1335. This indicated a chapel measuring 12 ft. 6 in. wide by 13 ft. long, exclusive of any apsidal extension. Excavations on the site of the south radiating chapel, at present used as a furnace room, revealed the lower part of an apsidal wall both on the south and on the east sides, indicating a chapel similar to the side radiating chapels at Norwich, with two apses covered by semi-domes. On the site of the north chapel no foundations now exist. Between the side chapels and the eastern chapels there were two bays, which is very unusual, one being occupied by a window, the other by a doorway. The jambs of these remain, but opinions differ as to whether these led to a turret stair or no.

Excavations made in the summer for a large warehouse, on land on the south side of the church, exposed the lower part of the walls of the twelfth-century rectangular Chapter House. There were found on the site fragments of an Early English mural arcade, similar to that in the Chapter House at Westminster, together with much work of the early fifteenth century. In the centre of the site was a single stone coffin, attributed to Prior Thomas, who built the chapel and died in 1174. The entrance to the Chapter House from the eastern cloister was found in perfect condition. It consisted of three arches. The central one is left permanently exposed in the warehouse. The lower part of the walls of the sixteenth-century Prior's house was found running at right angles from the east end of the choir. Near it was unearthed a triangular slab of Purbeck marble, bearing a kneeling figure of an Augustinian canon, in bold relief. On the site of the ancient sacristy the foundations of an altar and two twelfth-century pilaster buttresses were also found. The paper was illustrated with many lantern-slides.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — Feb. 4.—Dr. Duckworth gave an account of the exploration of several caves at Gibraltar in September, 1912. One cave, situated 710 ft. above the sea, and on the eastern face of the Rock, was partially but systematically excavated. Nearly 300 stone flakes or implements (of materials mostly foreign to the locality) were obtained. Of these implements several resemble Palæolithic forms of the Aurignacian period. They are, nevertheless, referable to the Neolithic period, or, more precisely, to the second division of that period, as defined by Siret in his review of the prehistoric archaeology of Spain. A metal adze of later date is composed mainly of copper, with some lead, but only a trace of tin. Many potsherds of primitive type were found. The animal remains are identical with those found in Sewell's Cave, and described in the reports on Dr. Duckworth's work in 1910 and 1911. Of the other caves the most important is that known as the Judge's Cave. This yielded implements, pottery, and bones (including human remains) similar to those described above.

HELLENIC. — Feb. 11.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—Prof. W. Ridgeway, exhibited an object found at Ephesus, the purpose of which he wished to have discussed. It is about 7 in. high, made of a greenish stone, almost certainly serpentine, and is elaborately ornamented with silver. It stands by itself. At first sight it suggests a pestle, but the careful work and elaborate decoration preclude that view. It looks like a conical stone given an anthropomorphic form designedly, as it is marked off into a head, torso, and lower part by deep indentations. The "head" has a polos of silver, with three inlaid pieces of the same metal coming down from it like lappets. Below the "neck" is a band of silver, below which again comes a broader band of silver let into the stone. The "waist" is surrounded with another band of silver, below which there is a broader band of that metal let into the stone. Round the lower part is a band of silver from which depend eight tassels inlaid in the stone, arranged in two all round, while at the bottom are eight holes, each being directly below one of the "tassels." Prof. Ridgeway compared it with the rude cult *agalma* of Artemis of Perga, which was a conical-shaped stone, decorated below with metal bands and surmounted with a human head, and which is seen seated inside its temple on coins of that city. An Artemis idol of similar shape is on a Neapolitan vase. The object from Ephesus might be a copy of some such *bretas*, or primitive idol, the term applied by Callimachus to the *agalma* of the Ephesian Artemis. The Professor pointed out that the many-breasted form of the goddess mentioned by Christian writers and seen in a well-known Neapolitan alabaster statue, and supposed to be seen on the late coins of Ephesus, had, as proved by the excavations of Dr. Hogarth at the Artemisium, no evidence of antiquity, though statuettes of a mother and child found there were held to be the Great Asiatic Mother. But the small statuettes from the earliest strata—some fifty in number, of which four-fifths were held to represent the goddess—did not show the mother and child, but an upright female form without any attributes, whilst others showed her with a hawk. Although the lower parts of these statuettes are columnar, they are much less primitive than the *agalma* of Artemis at Perga. It is, therefore, not easy to consider that any of these represents "the image that fell down from Jupiter." Prof. Ridgeway pointed out that such heaven-fallen objects were usually very rude—e.g., the Charites at Orchomenus—and that we might expect to find the famous Ephesian *bretas* to be as rude and primitive as that at Perga. Was the object from Ephesus a copy of the primitive cultus *bretas*? Its elaborate work and ornament indicated that it was not made for ordinary purposes of practical life, and it might, therefore, well be a fetish. But, as there was no evidence that it was found at the Artemisium, the suggestion lacked cogency. He held that the Ephesian Artemis was not the Great Asiatic Mother goddess, as had been universally assumed, but rather some native heroine whose grave had been an object of veneration by the native women before, and long after, the Ionic settlement, when shrines of Poseidon and Athena were set up in the new city. Later on, the cult of the Hellenic Artemis had come in from Delos, and had been superimposed upon the old heroine; just as at Branchidae, near Miletus, that of Apollo Oulios from Delos had been planted upon that of the native hero Branchus, whose family the Branchidae retained control of the shrine. It was only later, again, that the Ephesian goddess was identified with the Great Asiatic Mother, whose cult, according to the Ephesians themselves, had been moved from a place called Ortygia to the

Artemisium. The many-breasted type of this Nature goddess had thus come into the Artemisium quite late. The small archaic statuettes held to represent a divine personage therefore represent, not the Great Mother, but the old local heroine whose grave and *bretas* had been the centre of worship at the Artemisium in all its stages.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth while somewhat sceptical as to the religious nature of the object exhibited, found himself in the main in agreement with the speaker's views that the Great Mother, and in particular the many-breasted type, was not the original object of Ephesian worship.

Sir Arthur Evans discussed the bearing of the theories put forward by Prof. Ridgeway on the problems of early Cretan religion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—"Byzantine Architecture: the Churches at Constantinople and Salonic," Sir T. G. Jackson.
- Royal Institution, 5.—"The Bond Market," Mr. J. A. Atkin.
- Surveyors' Institute, 5.—"House Purchasing Companies: the 'Bond Investment' Sections of the 1909 Act, and some Actuarial Features of the Business returned Thereunder," Mr. C. H. Matley.
- Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.—"Gothic Architecture in France," Mr. Bawden Fletcher.
- Society of Arts, 8.—"The Art of Miniature Painting," Lecture III., Mr. Cyril Davenport. (Cantor Lecture.) Geographical, 8.30.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 9.—"The Movements of the Stars: I. The Nebulae," Prof. H. H. Turner.
- Colonial Institute, 4.—"A Journey down the Tana River in the East African Protectorate," Mr. W. McGregor Ross.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—"Opening for Educated Women in Canada," Miss E. Sykes. (Colonial Section.)
- Imperial Institute, 5.—"The Present Condition of the Bocanaue River Vaduct, Canada," Mr. F. L. Pratley.
- WED. Peiffer Hall, 3.30.—"England and Germany," Lecture II., Prof. J. A. Crabb.
- Irish Academy, 4.30.—"The Poetry of Sir Aubrey De Vere," Mr. W. G. Bell.
- Royal Society of Literature, 5.—"English Boy-Actors under the Tudors and Stewarts," Rev. J. A. Nairn.
- Geological, 5.—"The Geology of Bardsey Island (Carnarvonshire)," Mr. F. A. Matley; "The Loch Awe Syncline (Argyllshire)," Mr. E. B. Miller.
- Society of Arts, 8.—"The Education and Employment of the Blind," Mr. H. J. Wilson.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—"The Dawn of Empire in Shakespeare's Era," Lecture III., Sir Sidney Lee.
- Royal Society of Antiquaries, 4.—"Norman and Italian Romanesque Architecture," Sir T. G. Jackson.
- Royal, 4.30.—"The Thermal Properties of Carbonic Acid at Low Temperatures," Messrs. C. F. Jenkins and D. R. Pye; "Re-reductions of Dover Tidal Observations, 1883-4," Mr. E. Roberts.
- British Museum, 4.30.—"Early Christian Churches," Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- Child Study, 7.30.—"Development of the Child's Brain," Mr. A. Wilson.
- Construction Institute, 7.30.—"Economy in Reinforced-Concrete Design," Mr. J. A. Davenport.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—"The Ohm, the Ampere, the Volt—Memory of Fifty Years, 1862-1912," Dr. R. T. Glazebrook. (Kelvin Lecture.)
- Kensington Town Hall, 8.—"The Origin and Growth of our Public School," Major-General Barnes.
- FRI. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 9.—"Active Nitrogen," Prof. R. J. Strutt.
- British Museum, 3.—"Bibliographical Research," Lecture IV., Mr. R. A. Peddie.
- Royal Institution, 3.—"The Properties and Constitution of the Atom," Lecture IV., Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

A PAMPHLET on 'Indian Fish of Proved Utility as Mosquito-Destroyers,' which has just been issued by the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, directs attention to the various indigenous species of fish which feed on mosquito-larvae, and serves to emphasize their important agency in regulating and diminishing the degree of malarial infection in any given district. Many inquiries are made, it seems, at the Museum respecting mosquito-eating fish, and there is good reason to believe that considerable sums of money are liable to be wasted in India and Burma by the importation of widely distributed fish into places in which they are already abundant.

In 1905 it was pointed out that the Barbados were remarkably free from malaria, and it was suggested that the reason for this was to be found in the presence, in all streams, pools, tanks, &c., of a small fish popularly known as "millions." The introduction of this fish into India was advocated some two years ago in a paper by Dr. L. Nicholls, referred to in the Supplement to the Fourth Annual Report (1911) of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartoum. Comparative tests carried out at the Indian Museum with indigenous species and the "millions" lead to the view that the former are more efficacious in the destruction of mosquito-larvae. The

pamphlet (which is illustrated) records observations made by Capt. Sewell, Surgeon-Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India, and Mr. B. L. Chaudhuri, Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

BRITISH BIRDS. for this month mentions the case of a swallow caught in Natal, with a ring round its leg which was affixed at Cheadle in Staffordshire. It is a remarkable instance of migration.

THE Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution will next week be delivered by Prof. R. J. Strutt on 'Active Nitrogen,' instead of Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, who will give his discourse on 'The Photography of the Paths of Particles ejected by Atoms' on March 7th.

THE JACKSON-GWILT MEDAL of the Royal Astronomical Society was bestowed last week on the Rev. T. H. E. C. Espin, Vicar of the Church of St. Philip and St. James, Tow Law, Darlington. Mr. Espin is specially an observing astronomer, and the honour is awarded to him by the Council of the Society for his spectroscopic observations and the discovery of a new star in the constellation Lacerta in December, 1910. Besides these achievements, Mr. Espin has to his credit a long series of micrometrical measures of double stars, made with his 17½-inch reflector, and observations of variable stars, red stars, and nebulae. The latest edition of the well-known work, Webb's 'Celestial Objects,' was prepared by Mr. Espin.

The Gold Medal of the Society is awarded this year to M. Henri Deslandres, Director of the Astrophysical Observatory at Meudon, near Paris, for his investigations of solar phenomena and other spectroscopic work. M. Deslandres' contributions to solar astronomy may be briefly summarized by saying that his spectroscopic observations tend to show the existence of outer layers of solar atmosphere above the chromosphere, and of these he has written: "These solar studies may be useful in the study of terrestrial meteorology because the layers actually revealed on the sun are relatively higher and better recorded than those attained on the earth."

On the death of Sir George Darwin it was decided that the Plumian Chair of Astronomy should not immediately be filled, pending the consideration of using the emoluments for Astrophysics. The necessity for such consideration does not now exist, for an anonymous donor has offered 10,000£ towards the permanent endowment of the Chair of Astrophysics, to take effect on the occurrence of the first vacancy, it being understood that the University will proceed at once to the election of a Plumian Professor without departure from the traditions of that office, which has hitherto been associated with the study of gravitational astronomy. Mr. H. F. Newall is the present Professor of Astrophysics, and holds the office without emolument.

MORE than a year ago the Board of Education decided to transfer the Solar Physics Observatory at South Kensington to the charge of Cambridge University. The University Observatory Syndicate has now recommended:—

"That the work of the Solar Physics Observatory be taken over on 1913, April 1st, and the work of the Astrophysical Department, including that hitherto done in connexion with the Newall telescope, the Huggins instruments, and the McClean solar instruments, be combined and carried on in one department to be called the Solar Physics Observatory, and under a single administration."

FINE ARTS

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Dorling (E. E.), LEOPARDS OF ENGLAND, AND OTHER PAPERS ON HERALDRY, 7/6 net.

Constable In his chapter on the 'Leopards of England' Mr. Dorling gives a detailed but concise account of the reasons for the changes that have taken place from time to time in the arms of the sovereigns of England. No special originality is claimed for this part of the book; but it has the merit of presenting its subject in a convenient and popular form.

The rest of Mr. Dorling's modest little volume consists of a number of occasional papers on heraldry, in one of which he describes his own restoration of the "King's and Queen's Beasts" at Hampton Court. There are also chapters on the fine thirteenth-century shields in Salisbury Cathedral; a Montagu shield at Hazelbury Bryan, Dorset; two Nevill shields in the hall of John Hall, Salisbury; the heraldry of the font at Holt; and the canting arms in the famous Zurich Roll. It is difficult to share the author's enthusiasm for the Nevill shields: they seem to be rather crude examples of fifteenth-century work, but that of the "King-Maker" is certainly interesting on account of its extraordinary marshalling.

Perhaps the most valuable chapter in the book is that on the font in the Church of St. Chad at Holt in Denbighshire. The author's description of the heraldic significance of the rude carvings on the font is a careful and competent piece of analysis.

Among the many good illustrations the frontispiece, showing the beautiful thirteenth-century shields of England and Cornwall in Salisbury Cathedral, deserves a special word of commendation.

Wedmore (Sir Frederick), PAINTERS AND PAINTING, "Home University Library," 1/ net.

Williams & Norgate In the study of an art, Sir Frederick Wedmore claims, there is room "for the display and the indulgence of such preference as is not dictated by ignorance"; and consequently in this volume the distinguished critic aims at no exhaustive analysis of European painting, but justifies his preferences by a series of suggestive little essays about those artists who specially appeal to him, from Dürer and Holbein to Courbet and Boudin. As a review of the history of painting from the Italian Primitives to the Impressionists, the volume appears a little disconnected and haphazard; yet, when we refer to the Index which is a valuable feature of the volume, we find that there are few painters of note throughout the ages to whom the author has not devoted at least a word or two. The Belgian Alfred Stevens said, "To compare is to know," and no two chapters are more stimulating than those in which Rubens and Rembrandt, and Turner and Constable, are respectively compared and contrasted. Sir Frederick's rare power of crystallizing the essence of an aesthetic emotion by a graceful phrase is happily illustrated in the following sentence: "A blare of trumpets announces Rubens's presence; but Rembrandt simply holds your hand." The pages are studded with many similar gems of criticism. Among the sixteen half-tone reproductions are examples of Chardin, Courbet, and Boudin, as well as earlier masters.

MEMORIAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS
BY ARTHUR LEMON.

The thoroughgoing realist, to whom all painting not done from Nature is foolishness, will find in this exhibition at the Goupil Gallery ample support for his theories. Few of the studies executed by Arthur Lemon directly from life are without quality; a considerable number of them are excellent. On the other hand, not one of his large studio compositions comes within measurable distance of these studies, and the majority are melancholy examples of misplaced ambition. In presence of many of these—by which lately he has mainly been represented in London exhibitions—we are tempted to find the eloquent praise of Vernon Lee (which prefaces the Catalogue) a trifle hyperbolic, as though the writer had read into Lemon's Italian pictures the qualities she wished to see in them. It is a common disposition in literary critics to attach undue importance to the representation of a much-loved subject, and doubtless these scenes of Italian country-life appear serious in intention compared with the bulk of modern Italian painting.

As a realist Lemon had a sound training in Paris thirty years ago, supplemented by his own devout study of Nature. As a designer of pictorial compositions he had apparently no training in principle at all, nor better inspiration than was to be found in the annual exhibitions at the Royal Academy. In such company his work always stood out by virtue of the knowledge of his subject-matter the artist displayed; but, deprived of these flattering comparisons, the looseness of design and redundancy of detail in these pictures are apparent, and their weakness of design is emphasized by proximity to his own studies. An unpretending realist is rarely a bad designer, and when Lemon, with no purpose but research, had a horse, a donkey, or a bullock drawn up and maintained in position to be painted, he often did work it would be difficult to overpraise. We would mention, as among the best of these, the *Boy on Horseback* (25) or the masterly study of a horse and a rick entitled *Waiting*; but there are many others in the painting of which the artist has subconsciously recognized the splendid structural basis of his theme. The simplicity with which the beasts are shown standing squarely on all four legs gives an element of stolid formality to the design, the value of which the painter realizes to the full, yet does not apprehend intellectually with sufficient clearness to enable him to endow an imaginative design with a like severe compactness. His *Apollo* (130) shows that he did not, in fact, know the A B C of this side of his art; and in all his large compositions he fails to maintain a consistent sense of the picture plane on which, implicitly, the plastic quality and weight of the group, the steadiness and serenity of the lighting, must depend, and he thus fails in qualities which a Millet or a Puvis secured.

While, however, we can imagine any of these masters of design shaking their heads over Lemon's Academy pictures, we know they would not have disdained the best of his studies, which, not pretending to fine design, yet attain it. The little nude *In the Sun* (110c) is delightful. In this and in the best of his animal studies, one or two of which ought certainly to be secured for the Tate Gallery, his recognition of the effect of a gleaming or sombre plastic mass in the foreground as reducing the distance to an enamel-like mosaic of colour is finely decorative in results.

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. JOHN WRIGHT'S water-colours at the Baillie Gallery show him as a student of Turner in his later phases, but with little trace of the earlier "tight" draughtsmanship implied in that painter's most gossamer sketches. Sometimes, as in No. 21, *Bridge near Asolo*, the colour-design is so slight as to demand but a small basis of draughtsmanship to explain it, but on other occasions he is inclined to riot in an elaboration of colour unrelated to form, and the result is gaucheness.

We have also studied the exhibition of the '91 Art Club at the Alpine Club Galleries, but have failed to find artistic reasons for its cohesion so late as 1913. A modest little figure picture by Mrs. C. R. Walton (13); a dull but consistent landscape by Miss Lilian Edmonds (22); and some jewellery by Miss Violet Ramsay (Case I, 3) and Miss Ethel Agnew (Case 8, 3 and 7), are among the best of the exhibits.

MR. HERBERT W. WILLS has been appointed editor of *The Builder*. He is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has had a hand in many important buildings.

COLLECTORS of Oriental works of art may like to know that an exhibition of Indo-Persian miniatures of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries was opened yesterday at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street. The collection will be on view for three weeks.

THE NATIONAL ART-COLLECTIONS FUND has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum two Chinese marble statues of unusual importance. These are life-size figures of Corean mandarins in ceremonial dress, carrying a casket and a scroll, and standing on carved bases. They appear to have formed part of a series of memorial statues on each side of the road to a tomb in North China, and are probably by a sculptor of the Ming period. They are exhibited in the West Hall, to the left of the main entrance to the Museum.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

ON Friday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Christie sold the following works by order of the executors of Mr. William Woodward. Drawings: D. Cox, A View on the Romney Marshes, Lynne Castle in the distance, 126l.; Crossing the Bridge, 168l.; Crossing Ulverstone Sands, 131l. C. Fielding, Loch Earn and Ben Vorlich, Perthshire, figures driving cattle on a road in the foreground, 525l.; Ben Venue, from Loch Achray, 241l. 10s. P. de Wint, On the Witham, Lincolnshire, barges anchored by the side of the river, 294l. J. Bosboom, The Choir-Stalls of a Cathedral, 141l. 15s.; The Transept of a Cathedral, 231l. J. Israëls, Washing Day, 220l. 10s. Pictures: D. Cox, The Setting Sun, 204l. 15s. J. Israëls, The Departure, a fisherman seated on the seashore, by her side her daughter, and on the ground her young son holding a toy boat; their attention is directed to a fishing-boat going out to sea, 2,100l. E. van Marcke, Cattle in a Meadow, 588l. The remainder were from various properties. Drawings: Sir Alfred East, Venice, 147l. W. Maris, A Meadow, with cattle by a stream under some willows, 252l. G. Barret, A Classical River Scene, with buildings; peasants and goats in the foreground: sunset, 220l. 10s. S. Prout, Strasbourg, looking from the market square towards the Cathedral, 199l. 10s.

Pictures: J. M. Swan, Tigress and Cubs at a Torrent, 294l. W. Orpen, On the Dublin Mountains, travelling showman with his wife, and a bear, 220l. 10s. J. B. C. Corot, The Haycart, 315l. J. L. E. Meissonier, The Advance Guard of an Army, 420l.

At Messrs. Christie's sale on Monday, the 17th inst., 'Sisters,' a picture of the English School, fetched 252l.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Hunt (H. G. Bonavia), A CONCISE HISTORY OF MUSIC, 2/- net.

The plan of this 'History of Music' is excellent, and a great deal of information is given within a comparatively small space. The present is the eighteenth edition, but it does not appear to have been carefully revised. The date of Dufay's death is given as 1430, instead of 1474. Beethoven's opera was not produced under the title 'Leonore,' and his thirty-two Sonatas were not published during the seven years after 1795. The presence of trombones in some of Handel's scores has, we read, "been ascribed to Mozart, but this is now considered more than doubtful." But what about the trombone parts in 'Saul,' to name only one oratorio?

In addition to errors, there are statements open to question. Of Schubert's nine Symphonies, "undoubtedly the finest is the one in C composed in 1828." Many musicians consider the B minor, although unfinished, Schubert's greatest symphonic work. Of Mendelssohn we are told that "rarely, if ever, is any scheme of 'Classical Concerto,' whether of orchestral or of chamber music, marked by an utter exclusion of his works." Such a statement was undoubtedly true when the first edition of this 'History' was published, but since then times and programmes have changed.

Again, this book, bearing the date 1912, and professing to give the history of music up "to the present time," makes no mention of César Franck or Vincent d'Indy. So concise and useful a 'History' well deserves careful revision.

Thirty Songs from the Panjab and Kashmir:

RECORDED BY RATAN DEVI, with Introduction by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, and a Foreword by Rabindranath Tagore, 10/- net.

Old Bourne Press

This collection of songs, with the original words and English versions, is of great interest, although stress is properly laid on the fact that the true feeling of Indian songs can only be realized when they are sung and accompanied by natives who have made a study both of the classic and folk music of their country. The records of the melodies in this book are only approximations: neither the effects of accents, coloratura, and modes of interpretation, can be recorded, nor—and this is of prime importance—the intonation in which quarter-tones are used. The authors, however, by descriptions and comments on the various songs, have tried to make good this deficiency. They have also given a brief account of the rāga, or musical patterns in which certain notes are used, and which serve as bases for melodies.

Musical Gossip.

M. NIJINSKY's so-called "choreographic tableau" to Debussy's 'L'Après-midi d'un Faune' was produced at Covent Garden on Monday evening. There is a certain quaint character about the short scene, but the movements of the Faun (M. Nijinsky) while flute-playing are very angular; moreover, the close is curious rather than interesting. We felt that the stage did not add, as in the case of Schumann's 'Carneval,' to the pleasure of listening to Debussy's music; the attempted realism on the stage actually weakened the idealism of the

music. Only Debussy himself could suggest a scenario in thorough keeping with his delicate atmospheric Prelude. This scene was encored. M. Monteux conducted with skill and tact.

'SALOME' was given on Tuesday evening for the first time this season, and it was the finest of the performances of the work we have seen. Madame Aino Ackté, though she must have carefully studied every detail of her part, acted and sang with remarkable spontaneity and power. Herr Franz Costa's impersonation of the nervous, irritable king was striking, while Herr Hermann Weil's fine voice enabled him to give impressive utterance to the words of the stern Prophet. Mr. Beecham's conducting was masterful, though his enthusiasm sometimes got the better of his judgment. The life and strong dramatic feeling displayed by Strauss in 'Salome' are undeniable, and they help at times to conceal the fact that the music, as such, is not always convincing.

At one time it seemed as if the symphonic poem was about to supersede the symphony, but during the last few years a fair number of works of the latter kind has sprung up. The latest was produced at the London Symphony Concert on Monday evening at Queen's Hall. It is by Dr. Arthur Somervell, and its title, 'Thalassa,' suggests programme music; in fact, each movement has a superscription relating to the sea, except the second, which is marked 'Killed in Action, March 25, 1912,' and may refer to some naval conflict. Whatever sea-pictures the composer may have had in his mind, the music is self-sufficing. The writing is sound, though much of the thematic material seems as if it were more suited to a less severe form. The second movement, mentioned above, is appropriately of dirge-like character; moreover, it is the best section of the work. The performance, under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch, was admirable.

THERE are many excellent pianists before the public at the present day who have great command of the keyboard, and who can therefore play many difficult works of Liszt. But there is one pianist whom we regard as the greatest living interpreter of that composer, Signor Ferruccio Busoni, who gave a Liszt recital on Wednesday afternoon at Bechstein Hall. We advisedly use the word "interpreter," for he seems to interpret the very soul of the composer. His rendering of some of the 'Études Transcendantes' was superb. Among them was the formidable 'Mazeppa,' given, we believe, in the version now out of print, and much more difficult than the usual one; and, possibly, with some additions by the performer. Signor Busoni, like all great artists, is unequal. On this occasion he was exceptionally fine.

WHILE we are referring to pianists, it is a pleasure to mention the brilliant and emotional performance of Tschaikowsky's B flat minor Concerto, by Mr. Frederick Lamond, at the Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall, last Saturday afternoon.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.	
MON.	Bar. (except Friday). Grand (Opera, Covent Garden).	London Symphony Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	London Society of Women Musicians, 8.30, Queen's Hall.	
WED.	Beatrix Langley's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.	Balfour Gardiner's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Lillian Doubleday's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.	Catherine Rosetti's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
FRI.	Madeline Fairbank's Piano Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.	English Folk-Dance Society, 8.30, Queen's (Small) Hall.
SAT.	—	Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
SUN.	Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Matines, 8.30, Little Theatre.	Alfred Mason's Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Irving Schlesinger's Piano Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.	Joseph Holbrooke's Chamber Concert, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
TUES.	—	Lotte Lehár's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED.	E. B. Appleby's Piano Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
THURS.	—	Queen's Hall Symphony Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'THE PRETENDERS' AT THE HAYMARKET.

GREAT as is the historical interest of 'The Pretenders' of Ibsen, it is almost overshadowed by the poignancy of its relation to the psychology of to-day. What, flattering ourselves, we call the superstitions of the thirteenth century differ from many widely held beliefs in the twentieth only in their crudity of conception as opposed to our greater subtlety. Inordinate craving for power over our fellow-men and for the tinsel accompanying it as a hall-mark of success, thwarted ambition distilling a poison which is used to sting the more successful, are evils common so far to every age. Happily, side by side with them are still minds capable of fine ideas and high ideals. It is regrettable to find a leader of thought willing to accept revisions of his text due to the importunity of men who advise him to seek the applause of his day rather than the acclamation of posterity. Great teachers have ever suffered at the hands of their interpreters, but that their teaching should suffer by reason of modifications introduced by themselves is especially deplorable. We refer particularly to the restriction to one person of the soul-uplifting prophecy which Ibsen uttered when he made Ingeborg say: "To love, to sacrifice all, and be forgotten—that is woman's saga." In no age was recognition of the beauty of such an ideal so much needed as now, when men attach more importance to the continuance of personality than to the immortality of noble thought.

It is remarkable that we should have had to wait so long for some one bold enough to stage Ibsen's drama. This unusual diffidence on the part of managers has no doubt saved us from much inadequate treatment, and we now have a representation in which Mr. Frederick Harrison and Mr. William Archer have secured a high level of artistic excellence. First let us mark our appreciation of the scenery, which we owe to the collaboration of Mr. S. H. Sime and Mr. Joseph Harker. The dresses and the music, worthy of praise as they are here and there, are not so readily accepted as in keeping with the drama.

To come to the acting, any comments of ours are not made in disparagement of the general level of attainment, which is high, but are in the nature of suggestions for intensifying or modifying the conception adopted. Mr. William Haviland, as the crafty Bishop of Oslo, drives home with wonderful force an extreme type of fanatical egotism which, being denied its coveted greatness, sees that no one else shall get full enjoyment of it. The death scene failed some what to convey the fitful flickering of the flame when the oil of life is far spent, and we think more could have been made of the last shooting up of the flame which

so emphasizes the ensuing darkness. Mr. Basil Gill's dignified rendering of King Hakon Hakonsson is admirable. Mr. Laurence Irving's Earl Skule seemed over-ready for the propagation of the Bishop's seed of discontent, and consequently his doubting disposition was too little insisted on. His gestures and writhings lacked the dignity which should be the natural deportment of a great though much-misguided man. Miss Netta Westcott was the Earl's daughter and Hakon's queen, and showed great sympathetic discernment in a part which is perhaps the most difficult in the play.

Of the rest of the cast we can only express our general appreciation. The stage management, which was otherwise excellent, fell to pieces badly in the fighting—mere clamour taking the place of concerted action.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Creighton (Charles), AN ALLEGORY OF KING LEAR, 3/6 net. Humphreys

We mentioned in our notice last year of the author's 'Allegory of Othello' that he intended to publish a similar work on 'King Lear.' That play is, it appears, an allegory of the Reformation in the peculiarly English form due to Henry VIII. Dr. Creighton explains on p. 8 that he is going to "show that Burgundy is Erasmus; that the Earl of Kent in his proper person is Sir Thomas More, and in his disguise the poet Earl of Surrey; that Oswald, the steward of Goneril's household, is Cardinal Wolsey; and that Lear's Fool is the satiric poet John Skelton, who had been tutor to Henry VIII."

The kind of evidence on which Dr. Creighton relies we showed in our former notice, and we cannot again afford space for the details of his misplaced ingenuity, which includes some indifferent punning on names.

Hugo (Victor), CROMWELL, 1/- net. Nelson

More of Victor Hugo in Messrs. Nelson's attractive editions, which are now so widely known as to need no commendation.

Schnitzler (Arthur), LA RONDE, Dix Scènes dialoguées. Traduction par Maurice Rénon et Wilhelm Bauer, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Stock
This sequence of amorous conversations represents Schnitzler at his worst. It shows little or none of the sparkling wit of the majority of his plays, or the dramatic power of, for example, his 'Lebenstunden.' 'Anatol' even before expurgation at the hands of Mr. Granville Barker, is healthy and exhilarating in comparison with this work.

Terry (Ellen), THE RUSSIAN BALLET, with Drawings by Pamela Colman Smith, 3/6 Sidgwick & Jackson

"Had the male dancers ever been excluded from the Imperial Ballet, its fate would have been very different. The presence of men in the ballet has an effect beyond the pleasure afforded by the virile agility of their steps," says Miss Terry with the truth and directness which make this estimate of the Russian dancers a delightful essay in criticism. She writes—as, indeed, others do on this theme—of dancing as an expression of movement and vision, rather than as an interpretation of sound. This is doubtless because the exigencies of the case require her to appreciate Miss Pamela Colman

Smith's eloquent drawings. The subjects chosen by Miss Smith dwell, perhaps, too exclusively on the much-dressed dances. A picture souvenir of the ballet is incomplete which does not recall also those dances in which filmy draperies are a feature—the Bacchanale, for instance.

Dramatic Gossip.

BJÖRNSEN'S 'A Gauntlet,' though it suffers slightly from the fact that it is a thesis-play, remains a fine drama, and betrays little or no sign that it was written thirty years ago; indeed, the greater part of it might conceivably have been written yesterday. The Play Actors, who produced it at the Court Theatre on Monday afternoon, are to be commended for an excellent performance. It seems a pity that so much good work should be expended on a couple of matinées, especially when one considers the calibre of the plays now occupying the stages of some of our West-End theatres.

It will be remembered that 'A Gauntlet' deals with the question of the double code of morality for men and women too generally recognized by society, Björnson having, at the time, pressed forward in the campaign for an equal moral law.

Miss Ernesta Lascelles and Mr. A. M. Heathcote divided the honours of the acting: the former, in spite of one or two mannerisms, played with sympathy and a fine sense of the dramatic as the girl Svava; while the latter, as her shallow and fussy little father, could hardly have been bettered. The other parts were capably acted, though Miss Winifred Mayo as Mrs. Riin did not, perhaps, quite rise to the tragedy of her part; but Mr. Jackson Wilcox's artistic acting in the small part of Hoff deserves a special word of praise.

MR. T. HERBERT LEE'S 'Ask Quesbury,' produced at the Globe Theatre on Friday in last week, has its amusing moments—we were assured of them with Mr. Weedon Grossmith as Quesbury—and that is the best that can be said for it. When we learn that Quesbury has written a book on 'The Immorality of Our Marriage Laws,' and see his flat invaded late at night by four people—three of them ladies—anxious to ask his advice, and, incidentally, to spend the night under his roof, matters assume a familiar aspect; and the familiarity is increased when it becomes necessary the next morning to keep the various parties apart. Not even the drolleries of Mr. Grossmith, seconded by the efforts of a hard-working company, could enliven the many dull interludes.

Mr. Grossmith was almost wholly responsible for what laughter there was, and his manner is still imitable; but in the art of stage-lying he is not equal, in our opinion, to Mr. Charles Hawtrey. Miss Daisy Thimm and Miss Maud Cressall as eloping wives played with plenty of spirit, especially the former, whose obvious enjoyment of her part was as naive as it was delightful. Mr. Rudge Harding made the irate husband as effective as was possible.

It is curious that 'A Storm in a Tea Shop'—which, by the way, did not find a place on our programme—should have been chosen to precede a farce. The piece was as flimsy as the ten-pound note concerned in the plot and the screens on the stage round which the characters deployed.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—N. E.—W. H. P.—J. M. B.—
J. H. Received.
J. M. H.—Too late.

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